

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 942.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1890.

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LITERATURE.

"ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION."—Monk. By Julian Corbett. (Macmillan.)

MONK is one of England's least remembered worthies. He was not a man of extraordinary parts; he incurred the dislike, in an age of violence, of all who held extreme political views; he has been censured or ridiculed by the best chroniclers of the stormy era in which his lot was cast. But he was a soldier of remarkable powers. Though scarcely a statesman, he baffled statesmen of the highest order by his sense and foresight; and he restored his country to settled government when she seemed on the verge of the abyss of anarchy. Unselfish, right-minded, and, above all, honest, he had much in common with the more renowned Washington; and he had eminently two of the best English qualities—profound reverence for existing order, and capacity to see facts, not fancies, in the sphere of government. A real biography of Monk is still wanting, but this brief sketch of his life and career, from the accomplished pen of Mr. Julian Corbett, in some measure supplies the deficiency. It contains a succinct but able *resumé* of the eventful era of the Civil War, of the rule of Cromwell, and of the Restoration, in which Monk was the conspicuous figure; and it sets his personality clearly before us in distinct relief and in true proportion. We dissent from the author in one or two points. His style, too, is occasionally strained and jerky; but, on the whole, we can highly commend his volume.

Monk was born in 1608—a scion of an ancient house of Devon, which could boast of royal and princely lineage. The associations of his boyhood, perhaps, drew him towards what became afterwards the party of the king; though many who joined the ranks of the Parliament were men of noble descent and blood. An accident sent him to sea in the descent on Cadiz. He made a journey through France, of extreme peril, to assist the army at the Isle of Rhé; and he greatly distinguished himself in the Low Countries, especially at the siege of Buda, where he led a forlorn hope with heroic courage. He had risen to the grade of colonel when Charles I. embarked in the famous Scotch war, which revealed the weakness of English royalty; and it is remarkable that Monk's name was mentioned, even before that of Ormonde, as fit to command the forces which were to put down rebellion in Ireland in 1641-2. He made his mark, as a subordinate, in this arduous service; but he refused—probably from a fine sense of honour—definitely to pledge himself to the royal cause, when Charles had begun trading with Irish traitors, that fatal policy which was to cost him his

head, and his son and successor, James, his throne. Monk, however, was won over by smooth talk at Oxford. He commanded a regiment for the king at Nantwich, and was taken prisoner in the battle that followed; and, for some time, happily, perhaps, for himself, he was a prisoner in the Tower while the last acts of the drama of 1647-8 were being played. When all was practically over, he took service in the Parliamentary army; and, returning to Ireland, he made himself conspicuous in his command in Ulster as a soldier of real skill and worth. The Civil War had now broken out afresh. Presbyterian Scotland was in arms for Charles II.; two-thirds probably of Catholic Ireland was in league against Cromwell and the Long Parliament; and Owen Roe O'Neill—a Nationalist in the true sense, a gentleman, and a great soldier—was watching events to strike for his country. That Monk negotiated with this brilliant chief is certain; but we much doubt if, as Mr. Corbett contends, Cromwell was privy to these underhand dealings. If he was, the conduct and policy of the Protector to Catholic Ireland was even worse than it has usually been described in history.

Monk had no part in the vengeance inflicted on Ireland by the Cromwellian conquest—a fitting retribution, in Puritan eyes, for the massacre of the English and Scotch colonists. But he was the right hand of Cromwell in the campaign in Scotland which preceded the "crowning mercy" of Worcester. He covered the retreat of the army on Dunbar; and it has been said that the skilful manoeuvre which led to the rout of Leslie's forces was an inspiration of Monk, and not of his chief—a statement which we summarily reject, for it was exactly one of the strokes of Cromwell. Monk commanded in Scotland when Cromwell marched southward. He directed the assault against Dundee—a dark incident of the Civil War; and he penetrated into the depths of the Highlands, where there was now no Montrose to lead the clans. Soon after this, he was transferred, like Blake, from service on land to the sea; and though he was not the equal of the renowned admiral, he holds an honourable place among our naval worthies. He displayed heroic courage and constancy in the desperate engagements with the Dutch fleets which marked our sternest struggle for the empire of the seas; and he fought, not unsuccessfully, against Van Tromp, the most scientific mariner of the age. By this time the three kingdoms had been subdued. Monk held high office, under the rule of Cromwell, being in chief military and civil command at Scotland; and in this capacity he completely reduced the Highlands and their wild tribes to obedience. There can be no doubt that, in these years, he was a loyal supporter of the Protector's regime, though he treated the adherents of the fallen monarchy with humanity, justice, and even kindness. He was in no sense of the word a time server; but he had the strong feeling for established order, and for accepting a *de facto* government, which is characteristic of the English nature. He served Cromwell with complete good faith; though he had little in common with the modes of thought and the genius of that extraordinary man, and he was, perhaps, unconsciously a cavalier at heart.

Until the Protector passed away, Monk

was only known as an eminent soldier, and an able and accomplished provincial ruler. He was slow to exhibit the peculiar qualities which enabled him to steer the vessel of the State to a haven of safety through storms and shoals, and to save his country from long years of trouble. When the feeble hand of Richard had proved unequal to maintain the settlement made by Oliver, there seemed a prospect that order would perish in England, and that military tyranny, or the strife of factions, would destroy the functions of law and government. The army was all-powerful, but its chiefs had no head, and were divided by mutual hates and jealousies; the field of politics was filled with visionaries, with enthusiasts, with mere selfish schemers; authority had collapsed when the man of genius, who had made it respected, passed from the scene; revolution had sapped the power of tradition, of usage, of all that holds men together; and though the great body of Englishmen were even now royalists, they had no leaders, and were still unable to move. In this state of affairs Monk gave the weight of his name and his army to what had now become the sole depository of national right in the realm. He upheld the remains of the old Parliament, and endeavoured to rally the country around it; he sternly resisted military revolt, and attempts at factious intrigue and violence; and yet he prepared the way for a better order of things by insisting that England should herself pronounce on her future destiny "in a free Parliament." By thus clinging to the constitution, wreck as it was, and holding but to what was alone legitimate, Monk rescued England from civil war and anarchy; and there never was nobler or more patriotic service. It seems certain, however, though no thought of personal ambition crossed his mind, that nearly to the last moment he had no fixed resolve to place Charles II. on his ancestral throne. He would have accepted the verdict of a free parliament on any mode of government it thought fit to set up, and have given it full and sincere support. Two circumstances no doubt determined his purpose, and made him restore the Stuart monarchy—England broke out into a flame of loyalty which nothing could for the time resist, and the Restoration assured her an influence abroad which she could not possess under any other regime. How he baffled Mazarin and Louis de Haro, who really wished to keep this country weak, is well narrated in this volume. The conduct of Monk in this great conjuncture was, from first to last, marked with single-minded honesty and with sagacity and wisdom of no ordinary kind.

It has often been laid to the charge of Monk that he did not impose terms on Charles II., and save England from cavalier reaction, when he was master of the situation in 1660. Very possibly the scion of the noble house of Devon felt the divinity that hedges a king too strongly when he knelt down to welcome his restored sovereign; but the country was in a hot fit of loyalty, and it would have been impossible at the moment to set bounds to monarchy. Monk, however, did a great deal to check the policy of vengeance dictated to Charles, and insisted on by the cavalier Parliament;

and Mr. Corbett has conclusively shown that he was absolutely guiltless of betraying Argyle, the worst accusation that has been made against him. The veteran soldier and the high-minded patriot, who had rescued England from the worst kind of tyranny—the violence of soldiers and of savage factions—was destined to the lot which has often befallen the moderate and the just in a revolutionary time. He was raised to the highest rank in the peerage; but he was treated at court with contempt and distrust, as a follower of the accursed usurper, and a trimmer, who had taken fortune at the flood. And he has been held up to odium by Pepys and Clarendon: by the first, in the interest of a rival, Sandwich; by the second, because he had served the Commonwealth. On the other hand, he was hated and denounced as a traitor to the cause by the remains of the Puritans, and by the surviving adherents of Cromwell; and the Presbyterians of Scotland never forgave him because he did not force the Covenant on Charles II. Yet he did England noble service to the last, and for this alone we should revere his memory. He fought like a hero against De Ruyter, and when the Dutch sails appeared in the Thames; and he was one of the founders of the British army, on which he has stamped, so to speak, his nature—indomitable courage, and a strong sense of duty. He died, before his time, in 1670; but, had he survived to the Revolution of 1688, he would have been pre-eminent among its foremost worthies, none of whom, indeed, are to be compared to him. His successor, however, was a dishonour to his name, and history has not done Monk justice.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

The Modern Novelists of Russia. By Charles Edward Turner. (Trübner.)

PROF. TURNER has in a previous work shown so true an appreciation of many of the phases of Russian life that English readers will be prepared to give him a hearty welcome. The present book has all the pleasing qualities of the former; the same power of seizing the characteristics of an author and putting them clearly before us, and the same hearty sympathy with his subject—a subject, let us remember, growing every day more popular.

In his first chapter he sketches the rise of the novel in Russia, which, indeed, has pretty much followed the fortunes of the European romances, which it has always more or less imitated. Last century we have sickly sentimental stories in the style of Marmontel or the less to be admired parts of Sterne, whose emotional language found a faithful echo in the pages of Karamzin. By the way, the novel of this author, cited by Mr. Turner on p. 4, should be "Poor Lisa" (*Biednaya Lisa*), or Elizabeth, and not Louisa. The Russians, however, during the latter part of last century got hold of some better things; we find translations of Fielding and Richardson, among others. It was Nicholas Gogol (1809-1852) who first imitated the English realistic school of novelists, which is now triumphant throughout Europe, as the English historical novel was previously.

The sketch given of the writings of Goncharov, who is still living, will give an excellent idea of the style of that popular

novelist, who has not, however, yet succeeded in making his name much known outside of Russia. Far different has been the fate of Turgueniev, who till recently, to the majority of English readers, was the sole representative of Russian literature. Prof. Turner gives us a slight sketch of the wonderful "Nobleman's Retreat" (*Dvorianskoe Gnezdo*), one of the most pathetic stories ever written. No author has given the world a finer page than that in which Lavretski returns to the old house in which he had first seen the woman he loved, then for ever torn from him, and hears the joyful voices of the new generation that has arisen, and feels, as so many have been compelled to feel, that his own life is practically closed. There is also an excellent account of the powerful novel "Smoke" (*Dim*). In it Turgueniev satirised the dreams which occupy the Russian mind—dreams which appear now as far from being realised as ever.

The chapter on Dostoevski will probably be found by the English reader one of the most interesting, because the strange career of that remarkable man is so little known among us. Having unfortunately joined a band of young revolutionary enthusiasts, he became involved in their punishment. The government became aware of their proceedings in consequence of a noisy dinner in memory of Fourier, at which one of their number, Petrashevski, wound up his speech by declaring that it was time to put into execution the death sentence which they had pronounced on the Government and society (!). The meeting was followed a few days later by the arrest of thirty-four of the members of the club, including Dostoevski, although he was not present at the dinner. This, we must remember, was in 1849, under the rule of Nicholas. The prisoners were sentenced to death, and on December 22 of that year they were conveyed to the Semenovskii Place; but finally their sentences were commuted to banishment, when all preparations had been made for their execution. They first began to feel a faint hope that they would not be put to death under the following circumstances, which shall be told in Mr. Turner's own words:

"One of them, Kashkin, a young government clerk, who had not yet completed his nineteenth year, was struck with the strange fact that, though he had confessed, Shaposhnikov was not allowed to receive the Sacrament. He happened to be placed at the extreme corner of the platform, and, availing himself of his position, leaned down to where Galakhov, the policeman, was standing, and hurriedly asked him in French: 'Is it possible that the priest can hear our confession and, at the same time, refuse us the Sacrament?' 'Mais vous serez tous pardonnés,' the general whispered in reply."

The circumstances of his four years' sojourn in Siberia have been narrated by Dostoevski in his "Memorials of the House of Death" (*Zapiski iz Mertvogo Doma*). They were indeed terrible. A pathetic anecdote of our author is told by Prof. Turner on p. 95 of his book: he shows that Dostoevski, in spite of his grievous sufferings, could never be induced to say anything against the persons who caused them. He was a religious and gentle-hearted man. The sketch given of the novel, "Evil Spirits" (*Biesi*), is extremely interesting, because in it there is an analysis of the

sources of that Nihilism which has eaten into the heart of Russia. The word is said to have been coined by Turgueniev, but we seem to have met with it earlier in the memoirs (*Biloe a Dumî*) of Herzen. In "Evil Spirits" the career of a certain Nechaev was described. This man deluged Russia with political pamphlets advocating extreme views, and at the same time swindled the secret societies to which he belonged. On the fraud being denounced by a student of the university of Moscow, Nechaev assassinated him and fled to Switzerland, but was very properly surrendered by the Swiss Government. The writings of Dostoevski are beginning to grow famous among us by means of translations. We remember some two or three years ago reading an English review in which the anonymous critic praised him as a rising young author, whose style would probably improve in course of time. Dostoevski died in 1881, aged fifty-nine.

Prof. Turner devotes his fifth chapter to Count Leo Tolstoi, whose strange religious and political views have made his name famous throughout Europe. The remarkable opinions of Tolstoi have already formed the subject of several notices in the ACADEMY. His brilliant pictures of the great war of 1812, his pathetic stories of peasant life, his socialistic ideals, have been discussed on various occasions. We may therefore hurry to the concluding chapter of Prof. Turner's volume and speak of two less known authors, Garshin and Korolenko. The former terminated a short life of thirty-three years by his own hand in the early part of 1888. He was a man of considerable talent, perhaps even genius, but subject to paroxysms of insanity. His patriotic zeal led him to join the Russians in their war for the deliverance of the Bulgarians; and he has described with great power the terrible scenes of which he was a witness. In his sketches we are forcibly reminded of the realistic pictures of Verestchagin, who has painted war under such hideous aspects, and shown what it really is when stripped of the false pomp and glitter which surround it—mere vulgar manslaughter.

There is great truth in what the French critic, M. de Vogüé, says, that the Russian thinker goes at once to the foundation of things, sees the contradictions, the vanity, the nothingness of life; and if his artistic temperament urges him to reproduce it, he does so with a disdainful simplicity, sometimes with a calm despair, most often with the inherent fatalism of the Oriental part of his soul. Korolenko is still alive, and some fine extracts showing his skill in nature painting are given by Prof. Turner (p. 196). In his forest pictures we are reminded of the descriptions of the Lithuanian woods in the beautiful poem of Mickiewicz, "Pan Tadeusz." Some of the tales of M. Korolenko recall to us those of the Bohemian author Halek—strange, mystic compositions.

At the present time a real national spirit seems to be evolving itself in Russian literature. The prophecy of Bielinski, the clever Russian critic, appears in a fair way of being fulfilled:

"The time will come when education will be abundant in Russia, and the intellectual phy-

siognomy of the nation will show itself; then our artists and authors will impress on all their works the stamp of the Russian mind."

W. R. MORFILL.

"THE BADMINTON LIBRARY." — *Golf*. By Horace G. Hutchinson. With contributions by Lord Wellwood, Sir Walter Simpson, A. J. Balfour, Andrew Lang, H. S. C. Everard, and others; and Illustrations by Thomas Hodge and Harry Furniss. (Longmans.)

EVERY golfer, be he expert or duffer, will heartily welcome this charming book, which is a most valuable addition to the literature of golf. The caddie who ventured to inform a learned professor more celebrated for his knowledge of the classics than for his skill in the ancient game that "onbody could learn Latin and Greek, but it took a heid to play gowf" may, in his ignorance of the humanities, have somewhat over-estimated the difficulty of the game. We have no doubt, however, that the devotee of golf who has a lively recollection of his days of sorrow and humiliation during the duffer stage, and who is still prone, when "out of form," to practice "agriculture," will side with the caddie and welcome a treatise on "Golf made Easy." This volume has been written to point the way to success to those who are ignorant of the science of golf, and who have no friend to help or coach them; and, certainly, if the student can thoroughly master the "thirty-nine articles" of the game so ably expounded by Mr. Hutchinson, and can put them into practice on the links, he is destined to become an adept at golf, and, perhaps, "Cock o' the Green."

Mr. Andrew Lang drives off with a brief but racy sketch of the history of the game. He is followed by Lord Wellwood, who, feeling that he is in the wake of very exhaustive writers, contributes his general remarks on the game on the distinct understanding that he is to have a "clear green," and that he is not to be held responsible for the accuracy of his history or his science. An exhaustive history of the game has yet to be written; and the youth, for he must be a youth, who would aspire to be the "Gibbon of Golf" must spend a lifetime in ransacking the whole field of "the history, literature, and legislation of Scotland from the beginning of time." This is hardly a task to be undertaken by one who has devoted his youth and manhood to literature, and who has won his spurs, but we are thankful to the "archaeological duffer" for the interesting chapter he has written. The origin of the game and the derivation of the word are alike unknown. Mr. Lang is inclined to believe the word is Celtic, and shows that the game may have had its origin in Holland. At any rate, we know from historical records that the game was popular in Scotland about the middle of the fifteenth century; for prohibitory laws were enacted at that time against both football and golf, because these pastimes were found to interfere with the practice of archery. The invention of gunpowder, however, checkmated the superior skill of the English archer, and left the Scot free to lay aside the bow and resume the driver. It would appear that the game had such a

fascination for the fifteenth-century Scot that he ventured occasionally to ply the cleek on Sunday, even at the risk of having to expiate his offence on the stool of repentance. He must have been a golfer of a very different type from Tom Morris, the venerable "high priest of the hierarchy of professional golf," who—as Mr. Everard tells us in his admirable chapter on "Some Celebrated Golfers"—would never consent to handle a club even on a Fast Day. Tom's determination "to keep the Fast Day" was due to honest conviction, for which we honour him, and not to the dread of the seat of repentance in the town kirk of St. Andrews, "an inestimable relief, which many a long driver, many a fell putter, must have consecrated by his weight."

Lord Wellwood's remarks on the game will delight the heart of the golfer. They are as fresh and invigorating as a sea-breeze on the links in summer, and have a whiff of genuine humour about them that is not felt in the perusal of the chapter specially devoted to the "Humours of Golf." With pleasure we roam with him over the whole field of the science and ethics of the game, and we are sorry when he holes his last putt. As a golfer Lord Wellwood is a rank socialist.

"No one," he says, "can understand what land-hunger means until he has played, or tried to play, on a green which is too small for the number of players. Whatever his political views on other matters, he will become a rank socialist as to this, and will loudly call for the allotment of those stretches of shore ground which are crying aloud to be converted into golfing greens."

With regard to women's rights, he is not prepared to give them the full franchise; but they are to be liberated from the degrading slavery to which they were subjected in the days of our golfing forefathers when they were allowed to sit brooding at home, or, if they ventured to approach their lords and masters while engaged in the serious business of the day, were driven from the links by the terrible cry "Fore," shouted from the stentorian lungs of unscrupulous caddies. The ladies are to be relegated to a golfing green specially laid out for their use, where, like Nausicaa of old, they may sport with the ball and be out of the way.

Of the fifteen chapters in the book ten are contributed by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, "who, though an Englishman born and bred, has done more than any other golfer to popularise the game on both sides of the Tweed and to raise the standard of amateur play." In his deeply interesting and instructive essays on Elementary Instruction, Style, Nerve and Training, Etiquette and Behaviour, he shows clearly that he can wield his pen with the same graceful ease and power with which he can wield his club. Though the study of Mr. Hutchinson's "didactic treatise" may fail to improve the play or the temper of the confirmed duffer, he will be compelled to acknowledge that the fault lies with himself and not with his instructor. If he would enjoy the high pleasure of hitting the ball clean from the tee, or the still more supreme delight of laying the ball dead on the green with an iron wrist-shot, let him faithfully carry out the instructions of Mr. Hutchinson and his bliss is assured. But, alas! the golfer is born and not made. Being painfully aware

that he has a bad style and that he adds considerably to the expense of the game by frequently breaking his club on his shoulder or a divot, he cons the rules laid down by the mentor of golf and addresses the ball. His addresses are persistently rejected, and he betakes himself to his old way of wooing, though his candid partner and irreverent caddies may aver that his attitude in playing bears a striking resemblance to a "stuffed bird" or the wielder of a sledge-hammer. He consoles himself, however, by the reflection that after all his own style may be "a style of genius," and, though less elegant than the style of a Hutchinson or a Leslie Balfour, it matters little so long as he hits the ball.

There is certainly no game which is a severer test of nerve than the game of golf, and if the game is to be played as it ought to be played, the golfer must pay good heed to the maxim, "Mens sana in corpore sano." "It is not good to eat too much or to drink too much, but he must eat heartily or he will find his nerve all gone if he tries to play on an empty stomach." Golf abhors a vacuum. If your partner's luncheon should consist of a beef-steak and a pint of champagne, you may rest assured he will prove a more formidable antagonist than if he should merely toy with a biscuit and sip a glass of sherry. But an immoderate use of the "vin de pays" must be avoided, otherwise the golfer may find himself in the position of the veteran who was surprised that, although he saw two balls, he could hit neither of them. It is true that it is one of the many virtues of golf that it is "an old man's game." Indeed, it has been said that if a man wishes to spend a healthy and a happy old age he must make a point of learning golf and whist in his youth. A round of the links, however, is a pretty severe strain on the physical powers; and he who makes golf the serious business of his life, and who stakes his reputation and his peace of mind on a cleek-shot or a putt, must never allow "his muscles to get flabby" or his hand to lose its cunning. He must swing his club at an imaginary ball in his bedroom after his morning bath, and practice putting on the lawn in dry, and on the drawing-room floor in wet weather. We are inclined, however, to regard golf as a pastime, though we are not prepared to go the length of the bard who sang:

"We putt, we drive, we laugh, we chat,
Our strokes and jokes aye clinking,
We banish all extraneous fat
And all extraneous thinking."

The poet who penned these lines was a rank heretic, for there is no creature, not even your partner's wife when she goes the round to keep your partner's score, more obnoxious than the chatterer who will persist in discussing Home Rule when you have a hanging ball to deal with, or in counting your strokes aloud when you are delving in a bunker. Moreover, joking is sternly prohibited, for a joke has been known to spoil a match. If you play to win you must observe a religious silence; and though your partner be a pleasant fellow, you must remember that, however unchristian it may look, you must "cherish a silent hatred of him and try to treat him as a nonentity."

Mr. Everard gives an interesting account

written in terse and vigorous English of the heroes of golf, and a record of the battles they have lost and won. His brief biographical sketch of "old Tom Morris, on whose handsome sunburnt face nobility of character is written in letters as clear as day," is much more to our liking than the garrulous autobiography which closes the book. Tom is never garrulous, though he is a master of his mother-tongue—a fact which the style of the autobiography would lead us to doubt. Nor have we ever heard of Tom, "who was born in the purple of courteous habits," suggesting "a pint o' black strap" for his own use, though we have heard that on one occasion he suggested that his partner was sorely in need of a little refreshment. Tom was playing with a veritable duffer whose exertions had proved too much for his physical energy. "Ye wad be nane the waur o' a black strap, sir," said Tom. "Certainly," replied his partner, "my performances are so miserable that I feel you cannot chastise me enough with any sort of strap." "You mistake me, sir," replied the courteous Tom. "I didn't mean that; I mean ye wad be nane the waur o' a pint o' porter." May Mr. Everard's graceful and well-earned tribute of praise warm the heart of the veteran in the evening of his life, and prove an incentive to every professional to follow in his footsteps!

G. R. MERRY.

THREE VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

The Trials of a Country Parson. By Augustus Jessopp. (Fisher Unwin.)

Joints in our Social Armour. By James Runciman. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Idle Musings. Essays in Social Mosaic. By E. Conder Gray. (W. Heinemann.)

THREE years ago Dr. Jessopp republished in separate form, under the title of *Arcady for Better for Worse*, some entertaining essays relating to country life in East Anglia. The book met with large and well-merited success; but the author assures us that the impression produced upon many of its readers was the very reverse of that intended. They thought—wrongly, it seems—that the learned doctor, having given up school-work in a big town with the belief that he should find in the repose of a country parish everything that was charming, and had been been grievously disappointed. The rustic character, since he had been brought in contact with it, had deteriorated sadly. The villagers had lost their simplicity, their courtesy, and their kindness; and the prospect of spending his declining years among them was, for a man of culture and refinement, a depressing one. However, it appears that he did not mean all that he said, and that further acquaintance with his surroundings has enabled him to recognise much in them that is full of interest and that calls forth his warmest sympathy. Everyone will be glad that Dr. Jessopp has made this discovery, and that it induced him to give to the world another volume of essays, equally delightful and, for the most part, equally valuable.

"In *Arcady*," he says, "I have drawn, as best I could, the picture of the life of the rustics around me. In this volume I have sketched the life of a country parson trying to do his

best to elevate those among whom he has been called to exercise his ministry."

Of course he meets with trials and difficulties in his lot; but, on the whole, he declares it to be a very happy lot, and the worries and annoyances to which it subjects him are no worse than other folk have to encounter. A country parson's income nowadays is, it is true, smaller and more precarious than heretofore; but then a man who possesses Dr. Jessopp's skilful pen can always add something to it, and also find in literature and research an escape from those little worries which are more hard to bear than the greater trials of life. Isolation, of which our genial author complains, is a hardship not peculiar to the clergy in Norfolk. Other people there—unless they are rich enough in friends and money to have their houses always full—suffer from it; and if the occasional visitors are neither numerous nor agreeable, the unattractiveness of the locality may have something to do with it. Then, as to the fixity of the country parson's position, is it altogether true? No doubt there is always a tendency to suppose that people occupying big places are necessarily big people, but merit even in obscure positions is sometimes recognised. At any rate, a country parson is in this respect no worse off than a country doctor or a country lawyer, and he can often effect an exchange with far less difficulty. As to the retirement of the aged and incapable, there cannot be two opinions; and the matter has not only engaged the attention of the heads of the Church, but has already been dealt with by a promising scheme for clergy pensions, of which we are surprised Dr. Jessopp has not heard. The difficulties in the way of making such a scheme compulsory seem insurmountable; and, unless there be, as is the case with the Clive Fund, a nucleus of revenue derived from other sources, the self-help of the clergy—an essential principle—would probably be ineffectual. The last and least interesting paper in this volume is entitled, "Why I wish to visit America." It would, we venture to think, be far better for Dr. Jessopp to carry out his wish than merely to write about it; for he may be pretty sure (and his publisher will help him in his calculations) that his readers will be so glad to hear what he has to say about "the great American people" that the expenses of his visit will not trouble him.

There is nothing of that leisurely dallying with his subject which is the characteristic of most essayists about Mr. Runciman. He is intensely earnest, and directs his arrows with force and precision against those "joints in our social armour" which his keen vision detects. On the subject of Drink he may be thought to express himself in terms that need some qualification; but he writes strongly because he feels strongly, and, moreover, because his feelings have been stirred by what he has actually witnessed. Statistics of drunkenness probably never made a man sober, nor converted a reader into an apostle of temperance. Upon this point Mr. Runciman is very decided in his language, and goes almost so far as to say that none but those who have passed through the temptation to drink can be of much use to the tempted. Scarcely less vigorous is he in dealing with that miserable malady of modern life which

is absurdly called "Sport." In the old-fashioned and proper sense of the word, sport meant certain outdoor pastimes, which implied and promoted skill, courage, and endurance. But nowadays—at least, among a large class which embraces alike the sharper and the shopboy—it is exclusively applied to a morbid interest in the fluctuations of the betting ring. As a rule, those who bet know as little of the points of a horse as of his pedigree. They would not back Eclipse himself on the score of merit. All that leads, or more often misleads them, is some supposed "tip" sold, or presumed to have been sold, by a purveyor of stable secrets, whose venality has escaped detection. We should be glad if Mr. Runciman's scathing remarks had the effect of arresting the progress of this social evil. It may be said that turf betting is no worse than Stock Exchange speculation. In its best form it may not be so; but in its lowest form—and that, unhappily, is the most prevalent—it would be hard to find any vice more ignoble or more disastrous. "The Ethics of the Turf"—to which Mr. Runciman devotes an essay—have to do with "every shade of vice, baseness, cupidity and blank folly"; and the writer exhausts his copious vocabulary of denunciation upon the heads of these so-called "Sportsmen," their parasites and their plunderers. But Mr. Runciman can write in another vein than that of invective. When he has to speak about "Lost Days," "The Fading Year," or "Behind the Veil," he betrays no little tenderness and religious sentiment. Though his terminology be not quite the same as that adopted by Sir G. Stokes in his recent lecture, yet the professor and the essayist arrive at the same conclusion—namely, "that the essence which each of us calls 'I' must exist for ever." There is a purpose in all that Mr. Runciman says; and although one cannot always share his enthusiasm or accept his conclusions, it is impossible to doubt his sincerity as a moral reformer and his zeal in the cause of philanthropy.

We have not the least idea what "social mosaic" may be, but we can certify to the fact that Mr. E. Conder Gray's musings are entitled to the epithet "idle." No one will be the worse for anything he reads in this pretty volume, nor perhaps much the better. Here and there an apt expression or a felicitous quotation make it not difficult to believe that Mr. Gray could do something better than idly muse; but his mind has been largely nourished on poetry and light literature, and, therefore, its outcome is not likely to be very substantial until the mental fare is changed. Given a vacant hour, an easy chair, and an unharassed mind, Mr. Gray's company might be fairly acceptable. It would not be exciting. We doubt not that—to use his own phrase—"he has fallen in love with his own work," but he must not expect others to share the warmth of his parental affection. Self-satisfaction is fatal to progress, and the reviewer's duty is to check the one in order to promote the other.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

TWO COLLECTIONS OF PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS.

Problems of the Future. By S. Laing. (Chapman & Hall.)

Fundamental Problems. By Dr. Paul Carus. (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.)

"PROBLEMS" are either questions "set" in order to be answered, or questions which, after discussion, are declared to be, for the time being, unanswerable. In one sense they may have the signification of dogmas, in the other of open questions. Each of these meanings is represented by the works above named.

Taking them in the order of their literary form and importance, Mr. Laing's book is an exceedingly thoughtful and interesting account of questions which seem in the future to await a solution, as well as of the steps which up to the present time tend towards such a solution and possibly adumbrate its character. It deals with most departments of research which at present excite the energy and curiosity of thoughtful men. There is, therefore, little method or order in the consecutive chapters. Their one principle of connexion, the reason of their existence, is that they possess alike certain elements or phases of thought which "pass man's understanding"—at least, at this particular stage of the nineteenth century. The result is a certain heterogeneousness—an aspect of intellectual patchwork—which, in an age so versatile and desultory as our own, will probably be regarded as a recommendation. The man accustomed to consecutive thought, or whose attention is largely confined to one department of research, must however experience a somewhat abrupt solution of continuity when he is required to pass from the consideration of "the missing link" to "Animal Magnetism," or from the "Creeds of Great Poets" to "Armed Europe" and "Taxation and Finance." But any strain such a reader may feel on his intellectual flexibility is more than compensated by Mr. Laing's cautious and undogmatic tone. He is not asked to sit down to a banquet wherein the individual peculiarity of each dish is intensified by cooking to an extreme incompatibility with all the rest, but wherein the cooking is skilfully adapted to assimilate, for purposes of common digestion, the varied dishes of which it consists. Whatever the problem treated, and how varied soever the information which the treatment discloses—for with all his versatility it cannot be supposed that Mr. Laing should be equally well posted in all the subjects which he reviews—we find the same characteristics of care, caution, fulness of research, and moderation in the statement of conclusions. No doubt the specialist who has made one or other of Mr. Laing's philosophical themes the study of a lifetime may find occasion of dissent; but the ordinary cultured reader who has glanced from time to time at most of these problems will admit that he finds in Mr. Laing a philosophical guide and friend, whose suggestions are worth consideration even when they cannot wholly command approval.

Not the least valuable feature of the book is the light it reflects on contemporary thought and culture in England. Mr. Laing's eminence

as a man of business is at least equal to his fame as an author and thinker. It is clear, therefore—and Mr. Laing is by no means the only illustration of the truth—that the habits of accuracy and industry developed by business pursuits are quite compatible with a profound interest and genuine intellectual appreciation of the different issues in philosophy, science, and religion which are being mooted among us. Of a book so well adapted to the needs and thoughts of our time, the success is, of course, assured. Whatever else may be doubtful in his *Problems of the Future*, this, at least, is not problematical.

Passing to Dr. Carus's *Fundamental Problems*, we find ourselves in a new region of thought. Here are problems which, as I have hinted, are in reality dogmas; and, what renders the matter worse, they are sometimes treated in an arbitrary and dogmatic spirit. The author is kind enough to spare both reader and reviewer the task of reading the whole of his book by presenting them with a syllabus of its conclusions. Thus he tells us:

"The philosophy which 'The Fundamental Problems' present is Monism. Monism holds that all existence is One. The foundation of Monism rests upon and is original in the formal constitution of the human intellect. . . . The author objects to Supernaturalism as well as Agnosticism. The method of his philosophy is a systematic arrangement of knowledge. Knowledge is the possession of certain truths; truth the conformity of cognition to reality, and reality the sum total of all that is. So that the conception in which this system culminates is positive, and based upon the data of reality."

After this authoritative exposition little remains to be added. The book consists of a series of essays which appeared in a Chicago publication called *The Open Court*. An arena better befitting the consideration of "Problems" than such a court seems inconceivable, though, judging of its proceedings by this work of Dr. Carus—which, notwithstanding its thoughtfulness, is vitiated by arbitrary conclusions and a pretentious style—the "court" is "open" only to one species of philosophy, and its judgments are as dictatorial and *ex cathedra* as if they emanated from an infallible Pope.

JOHN OWEN.

NEW NOVELS.

Syrlin. In 3 vols. By Ouida. (Chatto & Windus.)

In Her Earliest Youth. In 3 vols. By Tasma. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Hauntings: Fantastic Stories. By Vernon Lee. (Heinemann.)

Mariá. By Jorge Isaacs. From the Mexican. (Harper.)

Los Cerritos. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. (New York: Lovell.)

Six to One. By Edward Bellamy. (Putnam's.)

Miss Mephistopheles. By Fergus Hume. (White.)

Boyhood and Youth. By Count Tolstoi. Translated by C. Popoff. (Elliot Stock.)

If *Syrlin* were a first work, it would be one of the most puzzling books to estimate. It is so brilliantly clever in parts, so scathingly

keen and bitter, and shows frequently such close observation and trenchant diction on the part of the author, that one would be tempted to predict a "future" for the young novelist. But even then the most casual of critics could not fail to perceive the radical shortcomings of the book—its hopelessly wrong twist of the skeins of life, its occasional ludicrous shallowness of insight, its weak and inartistic construction, and, above all, its superabundant vulgarity. The sentiment of most readers, during perusal of *Syrlin*, must be one of profound thankfulness that—if Ouida's account of the ways of thought, speech, and daily life of our aristocracy be even approximately true—they are themselves born to that state of middle-class existence toward which the popular novelist has such a scornful indifference. Of course, if aristocratic society actually existed as Ouida depicts it, she would deserve all praise for her unflinching realism; but though the present writer is only an obscure unit among the insufferable middle-class of England, he has no hesitation in declaring that aristocracy *à la* Ouida does not exist, never did, and never will. No human society, however limited numerically, can be uniformly vile and stupid; nor could it be proved, on the other hand, that the salvation of a country depends nowadays upon its aristocracy. Ouida paints the highest class of English society as rotten to the core, and even when she condescends to write of anyone below the rank of an earl she is unsparing in her corrosive acids. Yet, withal, she loves aristocracy, particularly her much abused English aristocracy, so absorbingly, that one would believe she belonged to the hated and despised middle-class, who, though they have no titles, no pedigree to speak of, pay their debts, live clean and honourable lives, and do not conduct themselves in the presence of "their women" like ill-bred bores, are yet (we are assured) so fascinated by the glory of their social superiors that they are incapable of any other sentiment than one varying from reverent pride to idolatrous worship. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that the rich Australian or millionaire American, who has come over to drop some of his "pile" in the old country, will not accept Ouida's version of the life of our highest society as credible. Her Dukes and Marquesses, and all the other "haughty peers" and peeresses, are an insufferably vulgar set, who require only to be called Mr. Stiggins, the greengrocer, and Mrs. Huggins, the washerwoman, and Miss Woggles, the cook, to appear in their true light. One of the personages in *Syrlin*, who is meant to be a model of the worthiest type of British nobleman, the Duke of Beaufront, urges a lady to become his wife: when Mrs. Consuelo Lawrence gently declines, from the most generous and unselfish motives, this modern Bayard looks at her "with harshness and impatience and scepticism": then, "'Women can live on their own d—d empty sentiment as they live on ice-cream and a cup of tea,' he said savagely." As for the refined style of conversation of the upper classes, one example will serve: "Who is Syrlin?" asks the Countess of Avillion of her cousin the Duke of Beaufront, at the luncheon-table. "Nobody asks who artists are," interrupts Lord Avillion. "What the deuce does it matter what hole they come out of? It's all one,

whether the butcher, the baker, or the candlestick-maker had the honour of their procreation." Unfortunately, Ouida's acquaintance with the "lower orders," whom she occasionally condescends to introduce into her aristocratic pages, is on a par with her knowledge of the refined manners of the *crème de la crème*, to adopt one of the myriad French phrases with which she sprinkles her novels. On the second page of the first volume of *Syrlin* there is an impossible butcher's boy, who cries out, concerning one of the dowagers driving to a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, "There goes an old ewe decked lamb fashion." As for Syrlin himself, he is ridiculous, impossible, *incroyable*. He is meant to be an artistic type: he is really a silly caricature. Rarely does he say a manly thing or do a manly act—as when he stammeringly apologises to Lady Avillion, whom he has endeavoured to seduce; or, when, with the help of a revolver, he dissipates in a puff of smoke all his overweening vanity and colossal silliness. Yet, even Syrlin, as may be gathered from various episodes in the first volume, occasionally displays a character as truly fine as his genius is brilliant: and, in this respect, he is typical of the novel which is called after him—which is ever and again clever beyond nine-tenths of the annual flood of fiction, and yet is, in the main, untrue, stupid, and wearisome.

The lady who, under the pseudonym of "Tasma," writes such pleasant tales of Australian life, has produced in the book entitled *In Her Earliest Youth* the cleverest as well as the most ambitious novel she has yet written. It is none the less colonial in sentiment because "the kargaroo business" is never obtruded; and this comparative colourlessness will perhaps interfere with the enjoyment of readers who expect Australian novels to afford them entertainment similar in kind to that embodied in Henry Kingale's *Geoffrey Hamlyn* or Marcus Clarke's *His Natural Life*. On the other hand, it will be an attraction to those who have had experience of life at the Antipodes, and know that a day in Melbourne or Sydney is very like a day in London or Manchester, and that "life" up-country is not radically different from life in any remote county in the United Kingdom. The real interest of *In Her Earliest Youth* is centred in the love affair between Pauline Drafton and Sir Francis Segrave, though not improbably the sympathies of many readers will be with the latter rather than with Pauline's husband, a weak, boisterous, slangy, horsey colonial of a frequent but most undesirable type. The story is really a profound indictment of ill-mated marriages, though the author probably does not mean it so, literally. Tasma shows in this novel her fine faculty of characterisation; and if her men are somewhat unreal now and again, her women are true studies from life. Pauline, the heroine, is a charming woman, a high type indeed, and yet (despite Ouida) no uncommon one.

Vernon Lee is so accomplished a writer that one wonders at finding her prefacing her collection of four bogey stories with a manifesto in which she declares her absolute scepticism in the matter of bogeys. This is as though a spiritualist were to invite you to a séance, and

just as you were getting your nerves ready to thrill be were to dissipate all mysterious expectations by the announcement that apparitions, and raps, and all the rest of it were mere clap-trap. All the same, Vernon Lee's *Hauntings* are quite genuinely ghostly in effect; her "sprites of the distempered mind," indeed, charm the attention much more than if they clanked their chains at midnight, or groaned, or dropped blood, or extended clammy hands, or wailed a banshee wail, or, in a word, were conventional spectres. Three at least of the *Hauntings* have appeared before, one, "Oke of Okehurst," as a shilling novelette, under the title of *The Phantom Lover*. I remember reading it a couple of years ago, but do not find that it is so interesting on re-perusal as I had anticipated. It is too obviously a tale of mere madness; an objection that, in a still more marked degree, militates against the last of the four narratives, "A Wicked Voice," which, moreover, is inferior in literary craftsmanship. "Dionea," a story of a modern reincarnation of Venus, and "Amour Dure," a strange tale of the recreation by mental fantasy of certain tragic circumstances of the past, are both very well worth re-reading: the latter for its mediæval horror and savage, fantastic romance—so happily conveyed—and the former for a certain remote and yet poignant beauty, which, once apprehended, must haunt the imaginative mind in most pleasant fashion. It is a masterpiece; while "A Wicked Voice" is neither a winsome tale of fantasy nor a genuine ghost-story. But, as a matter of fact, the four stories do not go well together: artistically, their collection in one volume is a mistake.

The name of Jorgé Isaacs, one of the foremost of Spanish novelists and the chief literary glory of Southern America, is almost unknown in this country. Yet his *Mariá* is one of those classics which are universal in their appeal, though intensely national. It is a beautiful story beautifully told; and so admirable does the translation seem to be that the reader is unconscious of a single alien note from first to last. The value of the book in its present dress is greatly increased by a sympathetic and interesting account of the literary fortunes of *Mariá* and of its author. This prefatory *causerie* is by Mr. Thos. A. Janvier, one of the ablest of the younger American writers, whose knowledge of Mexico, moreover, and of Mexican life and literature, is at first-hand. To adopt a commonplace phrase, *Mariá* is certainly a book which every lover of literature ought to read.

The next book on my list is also, in a sense, a Mexican romance; that is to say, it deals with Mexican California, and is from the pen of one who has not only lived on a Californian rancho, but who knows the strange half-Americanised "free squatters" and their stranger language, which is really a mongrel dialect with almost phenomenal licence in its variety. Last summer Mrs. Atherton's *Hermia Suydam* was reviewed in the ACADEMY. There could hardly be a greater contrast than between that book and *Los Cerritos*. The first is a story of an American woman, at once the eager representative and the victim of the "malady of the age" which Guy de Maupassant and M. Paul Bourget

indicate when they use that elastic word *modernité*. The second is a romance of picturesque half-savage life in a part of the world practically unexploited by the literary pioneer—and this with all due respect for and admiration of Mr. Bret Harte's half-imaginary, half-real transcripts from nature. Carmelita, the heroine, is as striking as she is original a creation; and the story of her wayward, passionate, poetic life, with all its dramatic episodes, and its strangely interblent tragedy and happiness, is not one that the most casual reader will easily forget. There are passages of remarkable beauty, there is narrative and dramatic power of no common order, and there is genuine and unmistakable art in *Los Cerritos*. But the story has one notable artistic flaw—the too facile disposition of the protagonists, Castro, Carmelita's savage Mexican lover, and Mrs. Tremayne, the wife of the hero, her potent rival. Their terrible doom is told with vivid succinctness, though perhaps with exaggerated reticence of detail; but the impression left upon the mind has not that inevitableness which it is the aim of the true novelist to convey. *Hermia Suydam* had crudities of manner as well as of thought, able and suggestive book though it was; but it is pleasant to note the marked advance in purity and grace of diction which Mrs. Atherton displays in her latest romance. Having discarded what may be called the Franco-American style of the younger Transatlantic realists, her danger would appear to be a too uncontrolled exuberance of language. *Los Cerritos* only occasionally sins in this respect; perhaps it would be fairer to say that there are occasional hints of a too wayward eloquence. The book will unquestionably add greatly to the author's growing reputation.

Here is yet another novel from overseas. Mr. Edward Bellamy is so well-known by his *Looking Backward* that one naturally takes up *Six to One*, his new book, with interest. It is, as he calls it in his sub-title, "A Nantucket Idyl," and is a pleasant enough, unexciting, and distinctly "thin" narrative of how a young man spent his holiday, in agreeable company, during the dull season at a watering-place, and in what manner he gained a wife. I should imagine the book to be a much earlier production than *Looking Backward*, were it not issued as a new work.

The best that can be said for the new story by the young Australian author of *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab* is that it is less vulgar than its predecessor, and written with more ease if not with grace. In *Miss Mephistopheles*, Mr. Fergus Hume works along the line now of Miss Anna Katherine Green, now of M. Gaboriau, though both those skilled plot-weavers would laugh to scorn the ridiculously easy cipher which puzzles Naball, the detective. The story is interesting, and the plot is evolved with ingenuity; but *Miss Mephistopheles* has absolutely no claim to be considered as literature.

Count Tolstoi's *Boyhood*, *Adolescence*, and *Youth* has already been noticed in the ACADEMY, so it is unnecessary to add more than that this edition comprises in one volume what has hitherto been issued in two or three; and that in point of style—and, so far

as it is possible for one unacquainted with the language of the original to judge, in the matter of literalness—it is indubitably the best English version of the Russian novelist's remarkable autobiographical, or semi-autobiographical, work.

WILLIAM SHARP.

SOME BOOKS ON COLONIAL LIFE.

New Zealand for Emigrant, Invalid, and Tourist. By John Murray Moore. (Sampson Low.) This is an excellent and comprehensive account of New Zealand by a doctor who has resided at Auckland for nine years. He appears to have gone there for his health, which has been renovated by "the health-giving New Zealand air." His advice to intending emigrants is as follows:

"It is well to point out that by the latest private and official sources of information the only classes of immigrants required in the colony are: (1) Female domestic servants; (2) farmers with capital; (3) agricultural labourers; (4) shepherds and herdsmen. No assistance in paying any part of the passage-money is now given by the government, which is carefully retrenching its expenses. All other trades, occupations, and professions are now so full in the colony that it is difficult for a new arrival to find work. Certain facts are forgotten sometimes by too eloquent emigration agents; for instance, (1) that the birth-rate in New Zealand is very high, amounting in some years to 38.5 per cent., and that the colony will complete its first half-century in 1890. It follows, as a consequence, that there are hundreds of New Zealand boys and girls, all of very fair education, ready and eager to fill situations, to enter offices, learn trades, and to get into the large civil service of the government, which also practically includes the great education department. Lawyers, teachers, clerks, governesses, lady-helps, clergymen, artists, and even musicians, are not well advised to go out just now to settle in New Zealand."

Naturally the most interesting portion of Dr. Moore's book is that which relates to his own profession. He is loud in his praises of the mineral springs of New Zealand, unsurpassed in number, variety, and medicinal value by those of any other inhabited country. In his practice in New Zealand he has never met with a case of true typhus fever, but typhoid is common owing to the unsanitary state of the towns in the colony. Asiatic cholera is unknown; and small-pox has been so effectually excluded from the islands that it does not appear at all as a cause of death in the mortality records of the quinquennial period 1881-1886. On the other hand, croup and diphtheria are deplorably common in the towns, and may be attributed to the emanations from the heaps of animal and vegetable refuse which are allowed to decompose unremoved. Dr. Moore remarks that the teeth of the European population decay very early, and this he attributes to the want of lime in the water. How then does he account for the beauty and durability of the teeth of the Maoris, which is one of the characteristics of the race? It is plain that something more than the absence of lime is required to account for this defect.

A Journey to Lake Taupo: and Australian and New Zealand Tales and Sketches. By Percy Russell. (Petherick.) This daintily-printed volume consists half of tales and half of sketches (for the latter word read "essays"), but all concerned with Australasian men, manners, and customs. The first story, "A Journey to Lake Taupo," and its sequel, "An Austral Theocracy," are of somewhat slight texture; but in the two succeeding tales, "The Treasure Tree," and "A Mad Passion," Mr. Russell shows very remarkable powers of plot construction. For delicate ingenuity of conception, combined with bold rapid execution, "The

Treasure Tree" would be bad to beat. This, by the way, is a romantic tale of a hunt after hidden treasure through the wilds of Queensland, introducing us to a villain of rare vigour, who appropriately enough ends in smoke, being blown to smithereens by a gunpowder magazine as he flourishes a horse-pistol of regulation size. Of that part of this book which deals with fact, not the least interesting feature is a sketch of the life and work of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, to whom, more than to any other man, Great Britain is indebted for the colony of New Zealand. Be it remembered that in those days France had cast a longing eye in the direction of Australasia, and that, as a matter of fact, the expedition organised by Wakefield (in the teeth of official opposition) only forestalled a French fleet by a few days in seizing hold of the southern isle of the New Zealand group. The author of this book is evidently a strong protectionist, and he finds a powerful text in the material development of Victoria in the past two decades, during which period that colony has been subject to the Berry protectionist tariff. It is possible that the great duel between Free Trade and Protection may after all resolve itself into a question of time and place; and if it was expedient to close the Victorian markets to goods of foreign manufacture in 1870, it does not at all follow that Free Trade was not a crying want of Great Britain in the forties. The study of Victorian economics is agreeably relieved by a chapter on "Australian Art," which is full of beautiful word-painting, but leaves on the mind the idea that hitherto our Antipodean colonies have been more fruitful in landscape painters than in great delineators of life and manners.

A Winter Tour in South Africa. By Sir Frederick Young. (Petherick.) This pleasant narrative of a three months' tour in South Africa is enlarged from a paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute in November last. Sir Frederick gives an interesting account of Kimberley and its diamond mines. Diamonds, he states, are still rising in value, notwithstanding the large quantities found—such quantities, indeed, that they seemed to him "as plentiful as blackberries." The profits of the miners must be large; for he, with five companions, worked for an hour or two in picking diamonds from the heaps of small stones just brought up and laid out from the day's washing. The value of the diamonds so found was £1,200. The mines, however, differ much in richness. For instance, the average value of each truck-load of stuff from the Bullfontein mine is said to be about 8s., while from the De Beers it is 28s. or 30s. Rapid as has been the rise of diamond Kimberley, it is far surpassed by golden Johannesburg. Our author spent a week there, much interested in the gold-mines and the wonderful crushing machinery, some of it automatic. He is satisfied of the permanence of these goldfields. The furthest point reached by Sir Frederick was Waterbury, in the north of the South African Republic. He was struck, as other travellers have been, with the paucity of game in that country. In returning, he visited the battle-fields of Laing's Nek, Majuba Hill, and Ingogo. It is impossible, he writes, to estimate the damage done to British influence, prestige, and power by the political consequences resulting from that miserable fiasco, the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers. His chapter on the political situation is important, but not very hopeful. He is a strong advocate for imperial federation.

West-Nor'-West. By Jessie M. E. Saxby. (Nisbet.) This is a record of a summer's trip made by a mother to see her sons, who are settlers in the vast plains to the North-West of

Canada, and to spy out the land. It is not a manual for emigrants, so much as a book to help stay-at-home parents to realise the conditions of emigrant life. Mrs. Saxby lightly surveys the country towards Qu'Appelle and Winnipeg, and beyond in the direction of British Columbia; and she pleasantly describes "the woods" which lie between the territory of Quebec and the North-West prairies. Everywhere she finds Scotchmen, and everywhere a great lack of Scotchwomen. Nothing, it seems, is wanting in this Western Paradise but women. "I believe," she says, "the old country could confer no greater boon upon this fine young nation than by sending it thousands of our girls to soften and sweeten life in the Wild West." Again and again Mrs. Saxby returns to this fact like an apostle of matrimony. Everywhere she sees selfishness and irregular living, owing to the absence of practical, sensible girls. She rails upon idle stay-at-home damsels in no measured terms: "it spoils their hands to do a little kitchen work at home, but they never mind scrubbing church brasses and kneeling on cold stones at the bidding of a parson," whatever that may mean, and its very vagueness intensifies its awfulness. She gives a capital account of a Presbyterian Sabbath in the far West, and a chapter is devoted to the portrait of a typical Canadian M.P. There is much sympathy with nature too, as might be expected from the authoress, and with every form of goodness. It is curious that, as she points out, the forms and ceremonies of the English Church suit the genius of the Red Indian better than the naked simplicity of Scotch worship.

Beyond the Argentine: or, Letters from Brazil. By May Frances. (W. H. Allen.) This is a cheery account of a six months' residence, from September 1887 to March 1888, on the Touro Passo, a tributary of the Uruguay River. The name of the book is, perhaps, misleading, for the part of Brazil through which the Touro Passo runs lies parallel to the Argentine Confederation, divided by it by the Uruguay. The writer went out to join a brother, who was district engineer on a pioneer railway. She had to rough it, but never makes a complaint. She gives a graphic account of the country and its inhabitants—an account we are very glad to have, for it is a part of the world not much known, and certainly little written about. The "estancieros"—equivalent, we presume, to landowners—were kind and friendly, but are a strange, half-civilised set of people. It seems they can read and write, but

"their homes are not much more than barns, generally built of mud and bamboo, and roofed with what is known on English lawns as pampas grass; they are entirely without anything approaching the ornamental, either inside or out. They are, of course, always one-storied, and contain one living room, in which are a table and a row of chairs. Beyond are bedrooms, somewhat better furnished, the bed linen edged with home-made lace. I have seen an English advertisement of lager-beer nailed on the wall as a picture in one house; but, as a rule, floors and walls are of mud, and if the latter were ever whitewashed it is rarely done a second time. Pigs, dogs, and chickens wander in and out as they will; the children go barefoot, and even their elders only wear stockings on great occasions. When we go to return a call, the women always instinctively sit together on one side of the room and the men on the other, and maté is brought in."

The writer never tasted maté; she had no fancy to drinking out of the tube, called the bomba, common to all. Maté is said to be an antidote to the quantity of meat consumed by all classes; but this excess in meat-eating seems to arise rather from their being nothing else to eat than from gluttony. Our author was in Brazil before the final emancipation of the

slaves; and it is easy to see what must have been the effect on these indolent, easy-going people when their servants were set free. If she was rightly informed, religion is extinct in this part of Brazil:

"The state of religious affairs in this country is almost incredible. The lives of the priests are not to be spoken of. Some years ago, about a hundred of the Jesuits—who have left their memorials everywhere in ruined churches, ancient bells, and the schools—were all banished, and the present priests have all been excommunicated by the Pope, and openly refuse to recognise his authority. But the result of all is a state of things about as bad as it can possibly be: the sin is wilful, and not ignorant."

We must say that this little book, with less than 150 pages, is a model tourists would do well to follow. The letters of which it consists are published just as they were written, and the editor has omitted all details of the voyage to Buenos Ayres. The result is that all is new and interesting. We are not told why the publication has been so long delayed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. H. OSKAR SOMMER, the editor of Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte Darthur* is now engaged on a reprint of that curious work, *The Kalender of Shepherdes*, whence Spenser borrowed the title of his cycle of eclogues. This book, which was first printed at Paris in French under the title *Compost et Calendrier des Bergiers* (1493),

"was calculated," says Warton, "for the purposes of a perpetual almanac, and seems to have been the universal magazine of every article of salutary and useful knowledge. It is a medley of verse and prose, and contains, among many other curious particulars, the saints of the whole year, the movable feasts, the signs of the zodiac, the properties of the twelve months, rules for blood-letting, a system of ethics, politics, divinity, physiognomy, medicine, astrology, and geography."

In 1503 the first English edition of this book appeared also at Paris, entitled *The Kalendar of Sheppars*. The language in which it is written has been styled "Anglo-Scoto-Gallic." It certainly bears a strong Scotch stamp, but requires to be more closely examined before it can be properly named. Of this original edition only one perfect copy is known to exist. It was bought in 1812 for the Chatsworth Library at the Roxburghe Sale for £186. Another copy, very imperfect, is at Althorp. The Duke of Devonshire has kindly lent his treasure to the British Museum for Dr. Sommer's use. The forthcoming edition will consist of a photographic facsimile of the Chatsworth copy, including a great number of curious woodcuts, which were used for almost a century afterwards in the English editions; the French text from the edition of 1493 (Grenville collection); and a later English translation by Robert Copland, printed for the first time by R. Pynson in 1506 (Grenville collection). The deficiencies of this latter copy will be supplied from the unique copy of Wynkyn de Worde's edition of 1508 in the library of Magdalen College, Oxford. And, finally, there will be a critical bibliography of all the French and English editions, an index, and a glossary.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish next week *The English Novel in the Time of Shakspeare*, by M. J. J. Jusserand, author of "English Wayfaring Life." This originally appeared in French in 1887, having formed the introductory portion of a course of lectures delivered by the author during the previous winter at the Collège de France, as *supplément* for M. Guillaume Guizot. The principal subjects dealt with are Lyly and his *Euphues*; Sir Philip Sidney, as the representative of pastoral romance; and

Thomas Nash as the representative of the picaresque novel. The original has now been revised and enlarged by the author, and has been translated into English by Miss Elizabeth Lee. The volume will be handsomely printed, and illustrated with six heliogravures and other full-page plates in facsimile.

MR. DAVID NUTT has issued this week the first volume of his new series, the "Tudor Library," which is to consist of reprints of rare English books of the sixteenth century. This is Sir Thomas More's translation of the Latin *Life of Pico della Mirandola* (printed by Wynkyn de Worde, circa 1510), with introduction and notes by Mr. J. M. Rigg. The second volume of the series, to appear in June, will be a reprint of *Daphnis and Chloë*: the Shepherds' Holiday, being Angel Day's translation of Amyot's version of Longus. Mr. Joseph Jacobs will write a literary and bibliographical introduction.

MESSRS. RIVINGTONS will shortly issue a collection of Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology, edited and translated by Mr. J. W. Mackail.

UNDER the title of *A Climber's Handbook*, Mr. W. M. Conway is preparing a new edition, in two volumes, of the well-known "Zermatt Pocket Book." The first volume, which is about to appear, will describe all ascents of peaks and passages of passes lying between the Great St. Bernard and the Theodul Pass. The second volume, to be issued next year, will cover the area between the Theodul and the St. Gothard. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

Mashal: or, Hebrew Poetry Revived, is the title of a new book by Mr. Castle Cleary, announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work will present the original lines of the poetical books of the old text in Roman type, with a literal translation and transference into corresponding English measures and cadences.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. have in the press a manual on *The Boarding Out System*, by Mr. Henry F. Aveling, clerk to the Paddington Board of Guardians. It will deal with all modern legislation relating to the protection of children and infant life, and will be written for the use more particularly of poor law guardians, boarding out committees, and practical workers in philanthropy.

MR. SPENCER BLACKETT announces the following for early publication: A one-volume novel, by Mr. W. E. Norris, entitled *The Baffled Conspirators*; a shilling book, entitled *Laying down the Cards*, by the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh; a shilling book by Mrs. Alexander, entitled *Forging the Fetters*; and a new and cheap edition in one volume of Mr. L. B. Walford's *Dick Netherby*.

THE next volume of Messrs. Rivingtons' "Episodes from Modern German Authors" will be a selection of stories from the *Schwazwalder Dorfgeschichten* of Auerbach.

THE first edition of Mr. Joseph Hatton's novel *By Order of the Czar* has been exhausted within three weeks of publication. A second edition will be ready in a few days.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE was, we believe, one of the first schools to act Greek plays. It is now going to venture on a yet more original enterprise—nothing less than a performance of the "Antigone" in the open air, in a chalk pit, moulded so as to form an exact representation of a Greek theatre. All the actors will be masters and boys, with the head-master—who has also been his own architect—for coryphaeus. The play will be given twice—on Tuesday, June 24, and Thursday, June 26. The actual hours have not yet been fixed; for, until the stage buildings are completed, it is not easy to

calculate what time of day will best prevent the spectators having the sun in their eyes. Against the chance of rain no provision can be made.

THE Oriental Institute at Woking was the scene of an interesting gathering on Wednesday, May 21. It was the day of the I'd, which follows the month's fast of the Ramazan. There is a mosque in connexion with the institute, and so the pious Muhammadans gathered from various parts of England to perform their prayers in it. They afterwards dispersed for a picnic on the grounds, and visited the museum, library, and residential quarters which Dr. Leitner has provided for those Easterns who desire to combine modern studies with ancient oriental learning, while strictly observing their religion and maintaining their national food and dress.

ON Tuesday next, May 27, Mr. Andrew Lang will begin a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution on "The Natural History of Society." His first lecture will deal with the social habits and instincts among animals, showing that there are traces of progress even in these; will examine certain theories of the origin of society; and will describe savage societies. The second lecture will deal with "higher barbarism," including, under that term, the civilisations of the oriental and classical world, and of the middle ages. The third lecture will discuss the causes of discontent in modern society, and the future prospects of mankind.

AT the meeting of the Browning Society to be held at University College, Gower-street, on Friday next, May 30, a paper will be read by Mr. Revell on "Browning's Work in Relation to Modern Life." The chair will be taken by the Rev. G. Hawker.

A PROJECT has been started to provide a common meeting-place for members of learned societies, under the title of the Philosophy Club, with provisional quarters at 26 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

MR. STOPFORD BROOKE has published a pamphlet, entitled *Dove Cottage* (Macmillan), in which he appeals for a national subscription to purchase the house at Grasmere in which Wordsworth lived and wrote during his most inspired period from 1800 to 1808. The cottage, it may be as well to state, takes its name from having previously been the inn, with the sign of the Dove and Olive Bough, associated with "The Waggoner"; and after the Wordsworths left it, it was for twenty-seven years in the tenancy of De Quincey, its interior being described in an historic passage in *The Confessions of an Opium Eater*. The cottage, with the adjoining field of nearly one acre, can be purchased for £650; and, with an additional £350, it is proposed to "set the place in complete order, plant and beautify the garden, clean and arrange the house, and put enough old furniture into it to give it a pleasant air of occupation." Hereafter, a Wordsworth museum and library of a simple cottage kind might be built in the adjoining field. Permanent expenses would be provided out of a charge of sixpence for admission. With regard to management, &c., it is proposed to follow the precedent of the trust under which Shakspeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon is held. It cannot be doubtful that the money required will be readily subscribed, in this country and in America; and this little pamphlet will always be treasured as a pleasing record of literary associations. Lord Coleridge and Lord Selborne have already promised their support. The hon. secretaries are Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews; and Mr. W. G. Brooke, 14, Herbert-street, Dublin; and the hon. treasurer is Mr. G. Lillie Craik, of Messrs. Macmillan's firm.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE June number of *Scribner's* will contain the only magazine article which Mr. Stanley has written about his recent journey, illustrated with a sketch made by him of Mount Ruwenzori, and with a photograph of the "pygmies."

Prof. Driver, of Oxford, is to contribute a memorial article on the late Dr. Franz Delitzsch to the June number of *The Expository Times*.

THE forthcoming number of the *Fortnightly Review* will contain a reply by Mr. Beerbohm Tree to Mr. Oswald Crawford's recent article on "The London Stage," and also a rejoinder from Mr. Crawford.

THE forthcoming number of the *Art Review* will contain a series of illustrations from the works of M. Roll, who is at the head of the Impressionist school in Paris. The series will include "La Grève," one of the earliest works of the artist, and also a sketch specially reproduced in colour. The same number will contain the first of a series of articles upon "Notable Houses in England and Scotland," treating of Hopetoun House. The text is by Mr. J. M. Gray, curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and the drawings are by W. G. Burn Murdoch. There will also be an illustrated article upon the Sicilian idyl which has just been produced by Dr. John Todhunter at Bedford Park.

AMONG the contributors to the June number of the *United Service Magazine* will be the Duchess of Rutland, who writes upon the Military Exhibition, and the Marquis of Lorne, who has a paper on the Canadian Militia. Lord Charles Beresford contributes an article on National Insurance, following the lead of Sir George Tryon and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. There will also be an article on the Channel Tunnel, with letters of Sir A. Alison and Lord Wolseley; and a statement recently made in prison by the Duc d'Orleans, which the latter asked a personal friend to lay before the English public.

The forthcoming number of the *Century* will contain an article by Miss Amelia Gore Mason on the "Women of the French Salons," with profuse illustrations; also "Homer and the Bible," by Mr. William Cleaver Wilkinson; and a paper on "Irish Kings and Brehons."

THE June number of the *Bookworm* will contain an article (with two facsimiles) on "Peter Wilkins," by Mr. W. Roberts; and an "In Memoriam" notice of the late William Blades, accompanied by a portrait.

PROF. R. K. DOUGLAS has written an article on "The Origin of Chinese Culture and Civilization," which will appear in the June issue of *Lippincott's*.

MR. LEWIS F. DAY contributes an illustrated paper on "Religious Art at the May Exhibitions" to the June number of the *Newbury House Magazine*, which will also contain articles on "Gambling" by the Rev. Harry Jones, and on "*Lux Mundi*" and the Neo-Alexandrian School" by the Rev. Dr. S. J. Eales.

"MR. GLADSTONE'S Disestablishment of the Greek Pantheon"—referring to his recent lecture at Oxford—is the title of an essay by Karl Blind which will appear in an early number of the *National Review*.

Tinsley's Magazine for June will contain a portrait of the Hon. Roden Noel, with a biographical sketch.

London Society, for June, will contain an article by Mr. Alexander Gordon, entitled "Helping the Trawlers," in which, among others matter, will be found a statement of the reasons that have induced the council of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen to resume trawling on most of their vessels.

A NEW serial story will be commenced in the June number of *Cassell's Magazine*, entitled "Woman-like," by the Author of "King or Protector." The same number will contain a novel suggestion for the settlement of the ever-present "servant question"; and an illustrated article detailing the progress that has been made in the matter of "Aerial Photography," by a son of Mr. Woodbury, the well-known photographic inventor.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE following is the list of those upon whom the University of Cambridge proposes to confer honorary degrees on Thursday, June 12: Doctor in Law—Prof. Jowett, Canon Liddon, Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Mr. George Richmond, Mr. Henry M. Stanley; Doctor in Science—Dr. John Evans and Prof. Sylvester; Doctor in Letters—Mr. Alexander John Ellis. Three of these, it will be observed, either are or have been professors at Oxford; and three are the presidents respectively of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Antiquaries.

MR. HENRY IRVING and Miss Ellen Terry have offered to give a reading of "Macbeth," with the accompaniment of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, at Oxford, on Monday, June 23, in aid of the fund for the redecoration of the Union.

THE candidates for the vacant regius professorship of divinity at Cambridge include the present holders of three other chairs in the university—Profs. Lumby, Kirkpatrick, and Stanton; Dr. Swete, of King's College, London; and Dr. Cunningham, of Trinity. Dr. Hort has not offered himself.

THE Junior Scientific Club at Oxford will hold a conversation in the New Museum on Tuesday next, May 27, when Sir R. S. Ball has promised to give a lecture entitled "An Astronomer's Thoughts on the Recent Eruption of Krakatoa."

THE Whitsuntide excursion of the Geologists' Association will be to Oxford, under the guidance of Prof. A. H. Green. The places specially to be visited are Charlbury, near Woodstock, and Shotover Hill.

THE Council at Cambridge propose the following regulations for the Clerk Maxwell Scholarship, founded by the widow of Prof. Clerk Maxwell, who bequeathed for that purpose her residuary estate, amounting to about £6,000, subject at present to a charge of two sums of £10 a year each for the maintenance of her two surviving dogs. The scholarship is to be for the advancement by original research of experimental physics, and especially of electricity, magnetism, and heat. The electors are to be guided by the promise shown by the candidate of capacity for original research. The student is to devote himself, under the direction of the Cavendish professor, to original research within the university; and he may not systematically follow any business or profession, or engage in any educational work which would interfere with his duties. The tenure is for three years, without re-election; and power is specially reserved to remove a student who, for any cause, is not fulfilling the conditions of the scholarship.

PROF. J. S. BLACKIE, in his lecture on "Modern Greek," delivered last week at Oxford, concluded by urging three practical proposals: (1) to found travelling fellowships for classical students in Greece and the Levant; (2) to require from the professors of classical Greek a competent knowledge of Modern Greek and its chief dialects; (3) to keep a Modern Greek journal in the reading-

rooms of university institutions where modern languages are taught and their collected literature is represented.

AT the meeting of the London University Convocation, on Tuesday last, May 13, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. T. Tyler, seconded by the Rev. John Gerard, Prefect of Studies at Stonyhurst, that the following changes with respect to the matriculation examination should be referred to the annual committee for further consideration and report:

(1) "The abolition of the present honours division, and the arrangement of the successful candidates in three divisions, each in alphabetical order; (2) The appointment of special examiners; (3) The requirement that the examiners shall send to the university, together with their proposed papers, answers and solutions fully written out and translations of the passages set for rendering from English into Latin; and (4) The appointment of moderators, who should be, if possible, London graduates, and whose duty it should be to review carefully the papers received from the examiners, and, when necessary, to make such suggestions as may prevent the papers set from being either above or below the standard."

Allusion was made to the fact that, at a recent examination, "He holds the eel of science by the tail," was among the sentences set for translation into Latin; and it was alleged that problems had been given requiring a knowledge of co-ordinate geometry, though this subject is outside the programme. So far as members are concerned, the examination is growing in importance. We hear that there are likely to be from 2,000 to 3,000 candidates at the half-yearly matriculation next month.

THE Council of Owens College, Manchester, invite applications for a lectureship in English Literature, at a minimum guaranteed salary of £250, who will perform that branch of the duties formerly combined by Principal Ward with those of the chair of history.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

FLOS FLORUM.

ONE only rose our village maiden wore;
Upon her breast she wore it, in that part
Where many a throbbing pulse doth heave and start

At the mere thought of Love and his sweet lore.
No polish'd gems hath she, no moulded ore,
Nor any other masterpiece of art;
She hath but Nature's masterpiece, her heart;
And that show'd ruddy as the rose she bore.

Because that he, who sought for steadfastness
Vainly in other maids, had found it bare
Under the eyelids of this maiden fair,
Under the folds of her most simple dress.
She let him find it; for she loved him too
As he loved her: and all this tale is true.

M.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CONZE, A. Die attischen Grabreliefs. 1. Lfg. Berlin: Spemann. 60 M.
DUBOIS, Marcel. Précis de la géographie économique des cinq parties du monde. Paris: Masson. 5 fr.
GAUVAIN, P. Législation rurale. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 6 fr.
GUILLON, Ant. Pendant la Terreur: le poète Roucher, 1746-1794. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
GUILLON, E. L'ornementation des manuscrits au moyen âge. Paris: Renouard. 8 fr.
HAUPT, A. Die Bankunst der Renaissance in Portugal von den Zeiten Emmanuel's d. Glücklichen bis zu dem Schlusse der spanischen Herrschaft. 1. Bd. Lissabon u. Umgegend. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Keller. 18 M.
KOLDEWEY, R. Die antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos. Berlin: Reimer. 80 M.
LIPPMAHN, E. O. v. Geschichte d. Zuckers, reiner Darstellung u. Verwendung, seit den ältesten Zeiten bis zum Beginne d. Rübenzuckerfabrikation. Leipzig: Hesse. 6 M.
LOTI, P. Le roman d'un enfant. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
PAGNÈRE, L. Charles Gounod: sa vie et ses œuvres. Paris: Sauvaltre. 5 fr.

WIELLOCKI, H. v. Vom wandernden Zigeunervolk. Bilder aus dem Leben der Siebenbürger Zigeuner. Hamburg: Richter. 10 M.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

DAVIES, G. M. *Analecta hymnica mediæ ævi*. VIII. *Sequentiae ineditae*. Leipzig: Reissland. 7 M. 10 Pf.
HARNACK, A. *Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte*. 2. Bd. Freiburg i. B.: Mohr. 17 M.
SPITTA, F. *Christi Predigt an die Geister*. (1 Petr. 3, 19 ff.) Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M. 50 Pf.
VORLIER, D. *Die Komposition der paulinischen Hauptbriefe*. 1. Der Römer. 2. M. Galaterbrief. Tübingen: Heckenhauser. 2 M. 40 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

BRIDIER, l'abbé. *Mémoires inédits de l'internonce à Paris pendant la Révolution (1793-1801)*. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.
COBERGPODSEZ, politische, Kaiser Wilhelm's I. Berlin: Steinitz. 2 M.
HAUSEN, C. Fhr. v. *Vasallen-Geschlechter der Markgrafen zu Meissen, Landgrafen zu Thüringen u. Herzoge zu Sachsen bis zum Beginn d. 17. Jahrh.* 1. Hälfte. Berlin: Heymann. 6 M.
KUNZ, H. *Die Feldzüge d. Feldmarschalls Radetzky in Oberitalien 1848 u. 1849*. Berlin: Wilhelm. 3 M.
MARMOTTAN, P. *Le Général Pierre-Jacques Fromentin, 1784-1890*. Paris: Charavay. 3 fr. 50 c.
PRIEBATZSCH, F. *Die grosse Braunschweiger Stadtfeste (1492-1496)*. Braunschweig: Priebatsch. 3 M.
VILLIERS, *Mémoires et correspondance du comte de*. Paris: Perrin. 7 fr. 50 c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

ASTRAND, J. J. *Hülfsstufen zur leichten u. genauen Auflösung d. Kepler'schen Problems*. Mit e. Einleitung v. H. Bruns. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.
HESSE, E. *Beiträge zur Theorie der räumlichen Configurationen*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 3 M.
RIEBBE, C. *Beiträge zur Lepidopteren-Fauna d. malayischen Archipels*. Rhodocera der Insel Gross-Ceram. Dresden: v. Zehn. 4 M.
TCHOUETZU SCHMIDTDOFFEN, V. *Bitter v. Das Steppenbuhn (Syrhaptes paradoxus Fall.) in Oesterreich-Ungarn*. Graz: Leuschner. 1 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

DIENKE, O. *De sermone Thucydidis quatenus cum Herodoto congruens differat a scriptoribus atticis*. Leipzig: Gräfe. 1 M. 20 Pf.
HINZE, W. *Zum altgriechischen Gedicht Andras*. 1. Th. Berlin: Gaertner. 1 M.
FOMICKAU, R. B. *De Isocratis Demonioea*. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 20 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTAL SCHOLARS.

Oxford: May 20, 1890.

I have been requested to state, for the information of Oriental scholars in England, that nothing could have been further from the intention of many of those who, in reply to a private and perfectly legitimate circular, declared their predilection for Paris, London, or Oxford, as the place for the next meeting of the International Congress of Oriental scholars, than to express thereby any disapproval of the resolutions passed at the last Congress at Stockholm and Christiania. They supposed that any formal invitation from Paris, London, Oxford, or any other place would be forwarded to the Ex-Presidents, and be submitted by them to the International Committee.

Prof. Chwolson, of St. Petersburg, whose name has been so often quoted as an active supporter of the malcontent party, has requested the Secretary of the last Congress to publish the following letter:

"I declare hereby on my word of honour that, on receiving what seemed to me a perfectly innocent inquiry, whether I wished the next Congress to take place at Paris or in London, I declared for London. Other papers which contained offensive remarks about the last Congress were never signed by me. Nay, I sent a private letter to M. L., advising him to write to the Committee which was appointed at Christiania, and thus to preserve the continuity of our Congresses. I authorise you to make any use you like of this declaration; nay, I wish that you would have the kindness to publish it in some paper that is read at Stockholm."

May I add in my own name that the invitation from Oxford has not yet been officially

accepted. Not till it has been thus accepted would it be competent for any one to elect the President and Vice-Presidents for the next Congress.

It was, of course, a mere accident that what Prof. Chwolson calls the "innocent inquiry," was never addressed to me and other members of the late Congress. But even if it had been addressed to all the 720 members, 250 could hardly be called a majority.

F. MAX MÜLLER,

President of the Aryan Section at the last Congress at Stockholm and Christiania.

Oxford: May 17, 1890.

The letter of the three distinguished Oxford residents, explaining their position in regard to the proposal to hold an Oriental Congress in Oxford, demands a reply.

The President of the French Committee of the Ninth International Oriental Congress of 1891 has characterised the invitation in which they took part as an "inexcusable" act. I wrote a letter, one object of which was to show that the act was excusable, having been committed through ignorance. My three distinguished friends, however, now protest against my defence of their conduct, though at the same time they admit that when they sent the invitation they did not know that there was "disagreement among the members of the [last] Congress." But their own letter contains more than sufficient proof that the defence I set up for them and their colleagues was correct.

They quote a resolution said to have been passed at the meeting of delegates at Christiania, and state that it "was unanimously adopted." This was not the case. The majority of the delegates were hostile to the propositions of the acting committee; no votes were taken; and the scene that occurred is one over which an Englishman would gladly draw a veil. Prof. Cordier on behalf of France, myself on behalf of England, protested against the composition of the proposed committee; but as we spoke in French and in English, we were not even listened to. The meeting broke up without determining when or where the next Congress should be held.

In accordance with the original statutes of the Congress, the right of directing and controlling it now reverted to the surviving members of the Comité de Permanence International of 1873. The following resolution was accordingly passed on October 10, at a meeting convened by Baron Textor de Ravisy, founder of the first Congress, declaring the resolutions said to have been passed at Christiania null and void, and empowering the formation of a committee in London. The resolution was as follows:

"Les signataires de la protestation contre les agissements du Comité qui s'est nommé à la fin du Congrès de Christiania, déclarent nulles et contraires aux Statuts toutes les résolutions prises à cette occasion; reconnaissent, au contraire, la légalité du Comité anglais de Londres, lui en donnent acte et s'en remettent à lui du soin de convoquer le prochain Congrès à Londres en 1891."

Finally on March 31, 1890, the general assembly of the founders and signatories of the Paris declaration reaffirmed the resolution that the constitution of the committee nominated at Christiania is "illegal and contrary to the statutes of 1873," and further pronounced as illegal and contrary to the statutes "l'élection de M. Landberg comme Secrétaire-général, le dit M. Landberg n'appartenant pas au pays où doit se tenir la prochaine session."

A. H. SAYCE.

[We have also been asked to print the following document:

"Le Comité National Français pour le Neuvième Congrès International des Orientalistes de Londres.

"Vu la déclaration de quelques membres de Congrès des Orientalistes de Stockholm et de Christiania, critiquant à titre collectif et privé la convocation du Congrès des Orientalistes à Londres en se référant à des décisions prises à Christiania; Attendu que ces honorables savants reconnaissent loyalement la validité des statuts et décisions de Paris de 1873, et avouent que ces résolutions ont été violées par les résolutions visées par eux;

"Considérant que l'administration des Congrès Scandinaves, à laquelle personne ne marchandant l'hommage dû à sa généreuse hospitalité, a tenté de substituer aux réunions libres une association fermée, et qu'elle ne s'est pas occupée de désigner le lieu de réunion du Congrès suivant, ainsi que cela s'était fait réglementairement aux Congrès de Paris, de Londres, de Saint-Petersbourg, de Florence, de Berlin, de Leyde et de Vienne;

"Que cette omission contraire aux statuts existants a créé seule les difficultés présentes, qui étaient très-faciles à éviter et auxquelles les fondateurs des Congrès, dans l'intérêt de la vitalité de leur œuvre, ont eu le devoir de remédier;

"Considérant que ceux qui voulaient écarter les statuts et autres décisions de Paris devaient au moins les connaître, et que nul n'était obligé de les renseigner sur le texte des règlements ou de les avertir des conséquences de leurs agissements;

"Sans insister sur le fait que le libellé publié postérieurement ne reproduit pas avec la précision désirable les décisions prises à Christiania;

"Opposant avec un sincère regret au blâme consigné dans la déclaration, l'avoué même de ses auteurs constatant que le comité irrégulièrement constitué à Christiania n'a pas réparé en temps utile l'étrange mesure qui excluait d'un conseil orientaliste la France, l'Angleterre, la Russie, et l'Italie en se complétant sans retard par les représentants de ces grands pays, quoique cette adjonction s'imposât comme la plus urgente des décisions à prendre;

"Sans s'arrêter pour le moment aux autres récriminations injustifiées qu'une sagesse conciliante aurait également dû ne pas soulever, d'autant plus que les faits allégués, quand même ils seraient avérés, ne touchent en rien à la question qui nous occupe,

"Visant et confirmant d'ailleurs son vote du 31 mars,

"Déclare:

"1°. Les résolutions de Christiania, que les auteurs de la déclaration eux-mêmes condamnent comme illégales, sont à juste titre réputées caduques;

"2°. Les statuts et autres décisions de Paris ne peuvent être modifiés que conformément à ces mêmes statuts, c'est-à-dire si le neuvième Congrès décide que la révision sera réalisée par la dixième session;

"La convocation du neuvième Congrès des Orientalistes à Londres commandée par les nécessités impérieuses de la situation est absolument légale, ne peut froisser aucune ambition légitime, doit concilier tous les esprits et met fin à tous les incidents."

"Delibéré à Paris le 29 avril, 1890.

"Signé: au nom du Comité tout entier,

"Le Président, J. Oppert,

"Le V.-Président, G. Maspéro,

"M. de Croizier,

"Le Secrétaire, G. Ed. Madier de Montjau."]

THE ENGLISH DIPHTHONG "-AY."

Oxford: May 19, 1891.

I regret that my friend and neighbour Mr. Mayhew, in raising a little side-issue on a certain statement in my article on "Cockney," did not whisper to me his perplexities about the English diphthong -ay before proclaiming them in the ACADEMY. I could so easily have shown him where he was going off the track, and have prevented him writing a somewhat irrelevant letter. To put the whole matter in a nutshell, I was dealing with a *phonetic fact*. I thought this was plain; but Mr. Mayhew has apparently thought I was dealing with mere spellings, and, having thus entirely missed my point, he makes for a point of his own, on which

he brings his fire to bear. My syllogism was: (1) the rimes, from Chaucer onwards, incontrovertibly show that *cokenay* ended in the English diphthong -ay (as in day, say, array, &c., pronounced in M.E. like *nai* in English Greek); (2) it is known to everybody that this English diphthong -ay had nothing to do phonetically with French -é; (3) therefore *cokenay* could, on the face of it, have nothing to do with an imaginary French **coquiné*, which some people had frivolously declared to be "phonetically satisfactory." I did not stop to prove the second premiss. It has been known to everybody who cared to know, for more than twenty years, since Mr. Ellis began his investigation of Early-English pronunciation. I referred to it as a piece of universal (and useful) knowledge familiar even to many an extension student.

And what is the demurrer to this established phonetic fact? That *attorneye* occurs in one MS. of the *Promptorium Parvulorum* as the phonetic equivalent of O.F. *atorné*. Not so fast, my friend, it does nothing of the kind! MS. Harl., 221, is not a phonetic document—very far from it, indeed. The phonetic form of the word will be found in MSS. H., K. and edd. P, written *aturné*, of which *attorneye* is only an unphonetic spelling, perhaps of about 1490, in any case, not earlier than 1440. It is well known that from the fifteenth century onward—and even from an earlier date in northern or north-midland usage—unphonetic spellings are common enough. There are few words with the unaccented ending now written -y, and in M.E. -é, which do not in the interval show -eye, -ey, and many other unphonetic scribal or typographic variants. We have, for example, *cittiey*, and even *syttley*, as well as the normal series *citté*, *citty*, *citty*. *Attorney* is one of several in which the erroneous spelling has been established in modern use. But what have these to do with my statement? Nothing whatever: they are not examples of "the English diphthong -ay." They are not examples of any diphthong at all; only of the simple vowel which was in M.E. short close -é, and has now sunk into the still closer short -i, commonly spelt -y. Of course, if my first premiss had not been established—if we had not known that *cokenay* ended in the English diphthong -ay; if it never occurred in rimes; if, in short, the word was only known by turning up in a late fifteenth-century non-phonetic text as *cokeneye*—we might have doubted whether its -eye stood for the English diphthong -ay or the simple vowel -é. But, happily, these conditions of nescience are all absent, we know that it had the diphthong -ay; and I can only marvel that Mr. Mayhew should refer to *attorneye* as in any respect parallel.

As to the list of words in -ey=ee, which occupy one-half of his letter, I might dismiss them at once with the remark that when anyone maintains that *cokenay* came from an O.F. **coquiné*, I am quite ready to deal with that mythical female. Till then, they are even more irrelevant than *attorneye*. In that case, I should have to show that, so far as spelling goes, O.F. *e* and O.F. *é* have not, in all circumstances, the same history in M.E. But for present purposes it is enough to say that, however spelt, these words had not "the English diphthong -ay." The Chaucer Rime Index has thirty-six columns of them, riming to words like *he*, *me*, *see*, *flee*, *free*, *tree*, *agree*, but never to the diphthong -ay.

These facts will, I think, be sufficient to show that my language required no modification—only consideration and apprehension. Mr. Mayhew concludes that: "What absolutely disproves the French derivation from an *e* form is the fact that *cokené* does not occur in any Middle-English text." This cannot be admitted for a moment. This negative evi-

dence is indeed valuable, so far as it goes; but, like all arguments founded on a universal negative, it labours under the fatal weakness that the turning up of a single instance of *cokené* would overthrow it. What absolutely disproves the **coquiné* myth, is not negative evidence, but the positive argument, which I have tried to set forth, that *cokenay* is shown by the rimes to have had the English diphthong -ay, and that the English diphthong -ay never phonetically represented O.F. -é. A M.E. *cokené* is not merely not found, it is phonetically impossible; and if it occurred, could only be a blunder of some kind of no phonetic significance.

In conclusion, I have to thank Mr. Mayhew for appealing to the New English Dictionary as an arsenal of weapons in all such discussions. I could only wish that he had added the caution that it does not undertake to teach English phonology. It is a splendid chest of edged tools; but, as with the best of tool-chests, the workmen must bring to it the knowledge how to use its contents. With good tools one may carve a panel or one may cut one's fingers.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 25, 7.30 p.m. Ethical: "Milton, the Apostle of Freedom," by Dr. Stanton Coit.
TUESDAY, May 27, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Natural History of Society," I., by Mr. Andrew Lang.
THURSDAY, May 29, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Flame and Explosives," IV., by Prof. Dewar.
FRIDAY, May 30, 8 p.m. Browning: "Browning's Work in relation to Modern Life," by Mr. Revell.
9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Astronomical Telescopes," by Mr. A. A. Common.
SATURDAY, May 31, 3 p.m. Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead: Annual Meeting.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Ballad Music of the West of England," with Musical Illustrations, I., by the Rev. S. Barings-Gould.
3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

SCIENCE.

RIBBECK'S HISTORY OF ROMAN POETRY IN THE AUGUSTAN AGE.

"GESCHICHTE DER RÖMISCHEN DICHTUNG."—Vol. II. *Augusteisches Zeitalter*. By O. Ribbeck. (Stuttgart)

PROF. RIBBECK'S *History of Roman Poetry* has naturally been awaited with feelings of high anticipation. His own contributions to the critical study of the Latin poets have been so important, and his mastery of the subject matter from Naevius to Juvenal has been so well attested, that he seems specially marked out for the historian of Roman poetry. The field which he aims at occupying was certainly still open to him. There are excellent histories of Latin literature for the scholar, who can desire nothing better than his Bernhardt and his Teuffel; and brief popular manuals of various degrees of merit. But what Prof. Ribbeck has endeavoured to give has been a history full enough to be complete, but popular in its style and in the absence of all learned apparatus. In two volumes, containing more than 700 pages, he brings his account down to the death of Augustus.

Perhaps the first feeling of an English reader is one of disappointment at the space which is filled with a mere descriptive analysis of the works of the authors in question, with few, if any, critical remarks. One is tempted to doubt whether so full an account can be of much service to those who cannot read the original, while it is hardly necessary for those who can. This is naturally felt most when

the author is most familiar, as in the case of Vergil and Horace. It is not unfair to say that a dozen pages by Prof. Sellar, Prof. Nettleship, or Mr. Myers would contain more really helpful criticism than ten times the amount of such description as is given by Prof. Ribbeck. There may, of course, be some readers for whom such lengthy description of the contents of each poem is needed; and it is certainly done well in its way. But it is only right to warn the reader of what he is to expect. The defect, if it be such, is one less felt when the writers under consideration are less generally known, or such as, like Propertius, require their writings to be re-grouped before the design can be readily grasped; and perhaps it is one which is inseparable from Prof. Ribbeck's plan. Still it must be repeated that the English reader, if tolerably familiar with the ground, in comparing Prof. Ribbeck's work with that of Prof. Sellar, feels that the latter is incomparably more suggestive and instructive.

It is also in accordance with the author's preface that no reference whatever shall be given, even in footnotes or appendix, except to the author immediately under discussion. A practice which would be perilous with most writers is less risky in the case of an author so fully commanding his subject matter; but even Prof. Ribbeck sometimes makes assertions for which the evidence is not only not adduced, but is inadequate. Horace's friend Sallustius is described as a mine-owner, doubtless on the strength of the fact that Pliny nearly a century later mentions a Spanish mine called the *Sallustianum*, which at most makes the suggestion a plausible one. There is still less excuse for calling Torquatus "a bigoted hypochondriac," which he may or may not have been. The ingenious author of *Die Römische Tragödie* has not, it will be seen, quite abandoned a somewhat dangerous if brilliant habit of "combination." The editor of Horace's Epistles still maintains the transpositions which he suggested twenty years ago, though they have not found general favour (Kiessling, for instance, ignoring them); and he does not seem acquainted with the strong arguments for assigning a comparatively early date to the *Epistula ad Pisones*. It is hard to see why he adopts the form *Tullius Antonius*, which is so weakly supported in Horace, while all other evidence seems to point to *Julius*. In dealing with the various flames of Horace, Prof. Ribbeck is less decided than one might desire in pronouncing upon the purely literary existence of the great majority. But he makes up for this by the trenchancy with which he decides that Ovid's "Corinna" was only an Augustan Mrs. Harris; and that even the narratives of personal adventure are merely literary exercises according to the rules of the schools. If this be an error, it is at least an error in the right direction. Ovid is undoubtedly a favourite with his present critic. He receives a larger amount of space than either Vergil or Horace, and Prof. Ribbeck is specially careful in tracing the sources of his various works. Indeed, he is everywhere very happy in dealing with the filiation of poems. It may be noted that the writer without question identifies the Vergilius of Horace (*Carm.* iv. 12) with the poet, which seems to me really impossible, that he sees no

reason for dividing Propertius into more than four books, and that he contributes an argument as to the date of the death of Propertius which has escaped Dr. Postgate's vigilance. If "he was certainly living" in B.C. 14 when Ovid did not include him among the great dead in *Amor.* i. 15, this carries him a couple of years further down than is generally supposed. But is the date of the elegy well established? Prof. Ribbeck himself would not argue from the date of the publication of the book (not before B.C. 15), as he has shown by his treatment of Horace iv. 12. In saying that there is nothing to hinder us from identifying Atticus, the friend of Ovid, with Curtius Atticus, Prof. Ribbeck has overlooked the arguments of Graeber, which, if not fatal to this theory, are strong enough to give us pause. But such omissions are very rare. As a rule, one feels in the presence of a master, who, if he gives you less than you might desire, does so not from poverty but of set purpose.

The style is clear, vigorous, and often lively. The book is a pleasant one to read; and if it is less heartily welcomed in England than in Germany, this will only be because Englishmen have for once been more fortunate than Germans in having their wants so admirably supplied. But when are we to have the other Augustan poets from Prof. Sellar?

A. S. WILKINS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on Monday, May 26, Mr. S. F. Harmer exhibited some living specimens of a Land-Planarian (*Rhynchodemus terrestris*, O. F. Müller), found in Cambridge. This animal was first described as a native of England by Rev. L. Jenyns (*Observations in Natural History*, London, 1846), who discovered it in abundance in the woods of Bottisham Hall. In the present instance, a search in the same locality resulted in the discovery of a few specimens; and it was ascertained subsequently that *R. terrestris* is by no means uncommon in Cambridge (King's College, Botanic Gardens). It may readily be found by examining the damp lower surface of logs of wood which have been lying for some time on the ground. Since the first discovery of the animal in England, it seems to have been very seldom found; but from its wide distribution in Europe generally and in England, and from the fact that it is not very likely to be found unless it is specially looked for, it is probable that it is much commoner than is usually supposed. Several egg-capsules of *R. terrestris* were discovered on May 15, on examining fragments of rotten wood among which some specimens of the animal had been kept for a week.

We have received the parts of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1889, illustrating various branches of natural science. The first part contains a catalogue of the Insecta of the oriental region of the family of the tiger beetles (Cicindelidae), containing nearly 300 species, by E. T. Atkinson, who has also contributed a most exhaustive catalogue of the Cimicidae family (Cimicidae), including all the hitherto described species, occupying not less than 174 pages. A botanical memoir gives descriptions of additional species of Pedicularis (seventy species are indicated or described), by G. Prain. Two ichthyological memoirs by A. Alcock contain a list of the Pleuronectidae obtained in the Bay of Bengal in 1888 and 1889, and descriptions of some new

and rare species of fishes from the same sea. A memoir on the Ethiopian and oriental representatives of the Mantodean sub-family Vatiidae, by J. Wood-Mason; a memoir on the tortoises described as belonging to the genus Chaibassia, with two plates by R. Lydekker; descriptions of twenty-four species of spiders collected in the Himalayas by Messrs. Oldham and Wood-Mason are published by M. Simon; notes on forty-seven species of Indian Rotifera, by H. H. Anderson are given with three plates. In botany, there is an extended article entitled "Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula," by Dr. George King. In Lepidoptera, an article on "Certain Lycoenidae from Lower Tenasserim," by William Doherty (of Cincinnati), contains notes and descriptions of 105 species of these beautiful little butterflies. And a supplemental part contains tables of metric weights and measures, prepared for the use of the photographic and lithographic offices of the Survey of India, by Col. J. Waterhouse.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Monday, May 19, the Earl of Northbrook was elected president for the current year, in succession to Sir Thomas Wade.

The fourth meeting of the Neuphilologen will be held at Stuttgart next week, from May 27 to 29.

We understand that M. Cagnat, professor of Latin epigraphy and Roman antiquities at the Collège de France, is engaged on an important work dealing with the Roman army in Africa under the Empire.

The seventh volume of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (Berlin: Reimer) contains Mr. F. Haverfield's collection of Roman inscriptions discovered in Britain since 1879, which forms a new supplement to Prof. Hübnér's *Corpus Inscriptionum Britannicarum*. It comprises about 300 inscriptions, a large number of which Mr. Haverfield has himself examined. This is, we believe, the first instance in which an English scholar has taken direct share in either the *Corpus* or its supplement, the *Ephemeris*.

The current number of *Trübner's Record* contains an article by Prof. Georg Böhler, describing Dr. Aurel Stein's discovery of a Jain temple described by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang. During his last Christmas vacation, Dr. Stein, principal of the Oriental College at Lahore, made a visit of archaeological exploration to the Salt Range in the Punjab, with the object of identifying the Singhapura of Hiuen Tsiang, and the Jain temple described by him as being 40 or 50 ft to the south-east of it. The temple he found first, on the hill of Murti, where there is an immense heap of ruins, and also numerous fragments of sculpture. Some of these sculptures are distinctly Jain in type, though unfortunately many of them have been utilised to supply materials for modern temples and for a government bridge. The site of the neighbouring town of Singhapura is fixed at Ketas, where Sir A. Cunningham was also at one time disposed to place it. Another interesting article gives an account of the archaeological work carried on in Burma by Dr. Forchhammer, whose premature death is an irreparable loss to learning. It is satisfactory to learn that he had made photographs and drawings of the ancient buildings and sculptures at Pagan, and had taken squeezes of the inscriptions. He had also had copied a large number of rare palm-leaf MSS., and had himself catalogued the Nyaungyan Prince's library, now at Rangoon. The number further contains important reviews of oriental works, and obituary notices of Gildemeister, Peter de Jong, and Pavet de

Courteille. We may also notice the first instalment of an Armenian bibliography for 1888.

THE two latest numbers of the *Classical Review* consist almost entirely of reviews. In that for April we may also mention an interesting article on the game of *harpastum* or *pheninda*, by Mr. G. E. Marindin; and four versions—two in Greek and two in Latin—of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." The May number opens with some emendations of Manilius, by Mr. Robinson Ellis, in advance of the "Noctes Manilianae," which he hopes to publish in the course of this year.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, May 5.)

PROF. T. McK. HUGHES, president, in the chair, —Mr. F. Latchmore, of Hitchin, exhibited a collection of Roman coins. The metal of the coins is of gold, silver, copper, and tin. The localities where they have been discovered are near the following places:—Huntingdon, Hitchin, Holwell, Standon, Leagrave, Shefford, Clifton, Arlesey, Langton, Girtford Bridge, Sandy, and Potton, in Beds, and Haslingfield, near Cambridge. I will commence with the inscribed gold coins, and the references I shall make will be to the valuable work by Dr. Evans on *Ancient British Coins*. Nos. 1 and 2 AV are from Leagrave, near Luton. The former has for obverse the legend TASCIO RICON, on a tablet composed of corded lines; on reverse no legend, a horseman to left with sword and shield. No. 2 AV has for obverse an ornament composed of two crescents, back to back; and on the reverse a horse, to the right, trampling on a bough; legend, ADDDOMAROS. The coins of these two kings, Tasciovanus and Addedomaros, are frequently discovered together. With them was ploughed up in the same field a specimen of the type figured as No. 5 AV, with a plain obverse and on the reverse a rude, disjointed horse; no legend. No. 3 AV was found near Potton, and is a well-known type of Cunobeline, obverse an ear of barley or wheat with the legend, CAMV (lodowen); reverse, a horse galloping; legend below, CVK. No. 4 AV is uninscribed, and was found near Huntingdon; obverse, rude, laureated bust; reverse, disjointed horse. This type is widely distributed through the southern counties, and presents as debased an imitation of the gold staters of Philip of Macedon as can be imagined. Dr. Evans considers these rude types of gold and silver as among the latest in the British series. I have another which has not been published, and which was recently found at Shefford, Beds. On this specimen the wreath has almost the appearance of an ear of wheat. No. 6 AV is also uninscribed. A specimen resembling this was found at Sandy, and came into my hands. The obverse was not quite plain, but had the appearance, upon a raised band, of two letters. It was thought by the authorities of the British Museum to be a connecting link between the inscribed and the uninscribed series. Dr. Evans, however, in whose possession it now is, writes me: "There are no real letters on the coin, and I have not ventured to assign it to any British king." On many of these coins there is on the obverse, in place of a raised band, a sunk tablet, on which part of the king's name appears. No. 7 AR belongs to the Icenæ, whose coins are generally found in Norfolk and Suffolk, sometimes in Cambs. This was sent to me from Hertford, and said to have been found at that place. It is uninscribed, and strongly resembles some Gaulish coins I have seen. Some of these silver coins are inscribed, and use has been made of the legs of the horse to form the letters in a sort of monogram. The inscribed British copper coinage is of excellent fabric, but the metal is frequently much corroded. The coins of Cunobeline are not uncommon in this district. No. 1 X has on the obverse head of Cunobeline; legend, "Cunobelinus Rex." Reverse, "Tasciovanus" and a centaur blowing on a horn. This specimen is from Sandy. I have had no less than three others from near here—from Baldock, Arlesey, and Langford—of this type. On the specimen from Baldock the head of Cunobeline strongly resembled an old head of Tiberius on a denarius of that emperor. No. 2 X. A specimen

of this interesting coin was brought to me from Walsworth, near Hitchin, by a labourer, who found it in his garden adhering to a root of horse-radish. Obverse, helmeted head; legend, CUNOBELINI. Reverse, a sow; legend, TASCIOVANTII. A flat horse-shoe, of the type frequently found in Roman camps, was dug up at the same place. An old road joining the Icknield Road passes the spot. No. 3 π . I have two specimens of this type, one from Sandy, in perfect state, the other from Clifton, Beds, much corroded. Obverse, a horse and rider, with spear and shield; legend, CYNOR. Reverse, a soldier standing with spear and buckler; legend, TASCIOVANTIS. I had another of the same type from Sandy. No. 4 π is also from that place. Obverse, VERLAMIO, in the angles of a star-shaped ornament; reverse, a bull. This is in a very poor state. The type has been described by Akerman and other writers, who consider it to have been struck at Verulam. This type and also many others of the series are no doubt derived from well-known reverses of the early Roman emperors. A bull was a favourite subject with the moneyers of Augustus. No. 5 π was found at Langford, near Biggleswade. Obverse, rude head; reverse, a hippocampus, beneath the letters "VIII." Dr. Evans considers this also to have been minted at Verulam. No. 6 π was found at Hasingfield, near Cambridge, last autumn. The bull butting on the reverse is done with spirit; and the general style of this type is equal, if not superior, to Roman imperial coins of the period. Obverse, head of Cunobeline; legend, "Cunobelinus Rex." Reverse, "TAS," a bull butting. No. 7 π is also inscribed, but on the various specimens that have been examined the legend is not legible. This coin is much discoloured, and strongly resembles one of the small coins of Alexander the Great, with head-dress of lion-skin. On the reverse also the figure seated might pass for Jupiter, as on coins of that king. Nos. 8 and 9 π on my card are of very similar type. I have had several specimens of each from Sandy. The one now in my collection is from Holwell, Beds, near Hitchin, and is No. 8. Dr. Evans thinks that this and several more of the apparently uninscribed series may, after all, turn out to have legends, as in many cases the die has been much too large for the metal of the coin. Scarcely two coins in this way are alike, devices appearing on one which are quite out of the field on the other. No. 9 is a coin of tin, or some metal in which tin predominates, and was found at Girtford Bridge, Sandy. This curious looking coin resembles a button or ornament, and has been cast probably in a mould of wood. This is the rudest of the whole series, and has for obverse a helmeted head and an animal of some sort, which, if a horse at all, is most akin to that upon which clothes are hung. I had a precisely similar specimen from Sandy, and several others have been discovered near this place. What relation they bore to the coinage in the other metals is an interesting question. That they were in circulation at the same time, and also among the latest used before the Roman invasion, is certain. No. 10 π is one of the commonest coins of Cunobeline. Obverse, Pegasus; legend, CUNO. Reverse, Victory slaying a bull; legend, TASCI. This was found near Arlesey, Beds. No. 11 π is also a well-known coin of Cunobeline. Obverse, head of Cunobeline; legend, CUNOBELINI. Reverse, a figure seated with a hammer at work on a vase; legend, TASCI. This is in very fine condition, and the fabric is fine also. It was found near Biggleswade, and has been engraved and described by Camden and all the old writers. No. 12 π was found at Standon, near Shefford, and is not now in my collection. The curious feature about this small coin is the clumsy proportions of the horse on the reverse. I must here mention a coin in gold, No. 7 α , which I have omitted. The obverse is of a very uncommon kind in the British series,—a flower of four pointed leaves. The reverse has a horse prancing, but no legend. This was found at Girtford Bridge, Sandy, and is of very red gold, much discoloured and about twenty grains in weight. From numismatic evidence, Sandy must have been an important place in the Roman times, but not much evidence exists of an early occupation (Roman) of this British station. In the sand-pit at the railway station were discovered some years back a heap of round stones, which had been carefully selected and were of equal size. They are

supposed to have been used as sling-stones. They were buried some feet below the surface. The greater number of Roman coins picked up at Sandy are from the reign of Valens to that of Arcadius, a great many of them in brass, but mostly in very poor condition, from the friction of the sandy soil. In conclusion, I may point out that, in nearly every instance, my coins have been found in the localities in which they previously circulated during the reigns of Cunobeline, Tasclovanus, and Addedomarus, whose subjects must have possessed a degree of civilisation which they certainly have not been credited with by modern historians. The Britons who used the coins we are constantly finding on their ancient stations were not naked savages, and were at least as civilised as their neighbours, the Gauls. Since writing the above another British copper coin has come into my hands, which may be seen in Plate G, No. 9, *Evans's British Coins*. I think that only one other specimen is known, which is in Dr. Evans' collection. The head on the obverse is a singular one, and described as almost Peruvian in type. The reverse has an eagle devouring a serpent. It is uninscribed, and was found near Baldock.—Mr. E. G. Wood, commenting on the alleged formation of Ely diocese out of that of Lincoln, said:—The theory he desired to maintain was that the ancient diocese of Ely as existing until the present century, and comprising Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, could not with accuracy be said to have been formed out of the diocese of Lincoln. Reference to the charter of Edward the Confessor showed that no bishop could exercise any spiritual jurisdiction over or on any of the possessions of the monastery, either within or without the Isle. Unquestionably the whole Isle was exempt. Other considerations would reduce the possible northern limit of the jurisdiction of the bishops of Dorchester to the Devil's Dyke, and even with great probability to the Fleam Dyke. Certainly Lincoln (Dorchester) had no lands north of the latter as shown by Domesday; while even south of Fleam Dyke Ely possessed lands and manors. A probable estimate would be that while over 350,000 acres the bishops of Dorchester exercised no jurisdiction, they possibly did so within the remaining 166,000, though not exclusively by any means. Hence the possible extent of territorial jurisdiction exercised by Dorchester was very small compared with that of the exempt jurisdiction. That Remigius, the first Norman bishop, under whom the see was removed from Dorchester to Lincoln, did endeavour to exercise jurisdiction, not only without but within the Isle, is of course quite certain. But it is submitted that this was a usurpation. Certainly, as the Liber Eliensis discloses, Abbot Simeon's submission to the claim of Remigius to have the right of consecrating him excited great indignation at Ely. His successor, Abbot Richard, successfully resisted the encroachment, and was so far from recognising Lincoln that he selected Herbert of Losinga (Bishop of Norwich) to perform the solemn dedication of the new shrine of S. Etheldreda. It was undoubted that the idea of making Ely the see of the new bishop originated with Abbot Richard. He obtained the king's (Henry I.) consent; and messengers were in fact on their way to Rome to obtain the Pope's bull of confirmation, when Richard died and the proceedings were suspended. Hervey, bishop of Bangor, having fled from his see owing to the turbulence of the Welsh, was appointed by the king to take charge of the monastery. The next steps are recorded in a series of documents, whose genuineness has on several grounds been assailed both by Selden and by Wharton, but defended by Bentham. These documents are (1) a letter from S. Anselm to Pope Paschal II. reciting that, the diocese of Lincoln being too extensive for one bishop to efficiently perform his duty, it was desirable to found a new bishopric whose see should be Ely—no mention made of territory. He suggests that compensation should be made to Lincoln "pro his que assumuntur de...ecclesia [Lincolniensi] ad instaurandum novum episcopatum." And he says that Robert Bloet, the bishop of Lincoln, was quite willing. (2) Reply of the Pope assenting and reciting S. Anselm's words as to the size of Lincoln and commending Hervey to him. (3) Bull establishing the see, and leaving the delimitation of territory to the king, the archbishop, and the bishop of Lincoln. (4)

Charter of Henry I. dated at Nottingham on S. Etheldreda's day 1108, founding the see and describing the extent of territory, and adding that the manor of Spaldwick in Huntingdonshire with its appendants Somersham and Bluntingsham, heretofore belonging to Ely, was given to Lincoln, "pro subjectione et omnibus episcopalibus consuetudinibus," and that this was done by the advice and consent of Pope Paschal. Upon these documents he submitted: first, that the statement of S. Anselm was (though undoubtedly made in good faith) misleading—it was probably suggested to him by the promoters of the scheme in order to save the *amour-propre* of Lincoln; next, that it is inconsistent with the statements of the chroniclers that Robert Bloet was violently opposed to the scheme; then, that, if the real motive had been that stated, the obvious remedy was to erect some of the far distant parts, e.g., Oxon and Berks and Bucks, into a new see, rather than the comparatively near territory indicated, the detaching (if it were really a detaching) of which could not have appreciably relieved Lincoln; lastly, that S. Anselm being a foreigner would be exceedingly unlikely to be acquainted with the peculiar position of Ely. On the charter it was submitted that the averment as to Spaldwick was suspicious, (1) no such advice is contained in the Bull, (2) the terms used are very different from S. Anselm's—the latter suggest merely an exchange of lands and revenues, the former compensation for loss of spiritual jurisdiction, and savours unpleasantly of simony. It was suggested that, inasmuch as the hidage of Spaldwick with Somersham and Bluntingsham was almost exactly equal to the hidage of the lands of Lincoln in Cambridgeshire as shown by Domesday, the exchange was simply temporal and proves nothing with regard to jurisdiction. This is confirmed by the fact that the Hundred Rolls show that in the time of Edward I. Lincoln had no lands in Cambridgeshire. Peter de Blois and Giraldus are neither of them trustworthy; still their opinion of the origin of the see was that it was due to political causes, the king feeling that he could deal more influentially with a bishop at Ely than with an abbot. Take it for what it is worth, it is inconsistent with the statement of the documents. The more accurate way of stating the origin of the see would seem to be that it was formed by the conversion of the abbatial jurisdiction of Ely into that of a bishop, having his see at Ely; and that to the territory over which the abbots had heretofore exercised such jurisdiction there were added portions of the county of Cambridge, over which certain bishops, including the bishop of Lincoln (and possibly the old bishop of Dorchester), had wielded episcopal authority.—A memoir upon the same subject by Precentor Venables was read, in which he quoted Eadmer, Robert de Monte, and other early annalists, as supporting the more commonly received opinion.

FINE ART.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

II.

THERE is to be observed this year a curious falling off in the number of pictures dealing with what may be styled romantic genre, save in the branch of military subjects; and in like manner the interest in, and the supply of, rustic subjects, except in so far as they treat the life of fisherfolk and the inhabitants of the coasts, appears to have diminished. We cannot affect to regret the gradual extinction of the former style, since romanticism in art never in England asserted itself in more than a half-hearted fashion. The purely anecdotic and literary side of the movement was here developed to the extinction of such wider scope and deeper passion as were exhibited by its French pioneers; and it has long ceased to be in accord with the more vital elements either in our life or in the literature which reflects it.

The solemn tragedy of Charles the First's execution, which even to his enemies has ever appeared a grave and tremendous event, has apparently not much moved Mr. Ernest Crofts.

His "Whitehall; January 30th, 1649" (216) shows the supreme moment—but as the last act in the drama of the puppet show, enacted in the distance of a picture, the entire foreground of which is occupied with an animated mass of armed men, for the delineation of which the painter has reserved his best efforts. Where, too, do we find in Mr. Andrew C. Gow's "Waterloo; Sauve qui peut" (123)—a representation of the headlong retreat after the final overthrow of the *vieille garde*—that passionate breadth and energy which alone can make such a subject interesting?

Mr. Orchardson's diploma work, "On the North Foreland" (338), is the study of a young girl in modern dress standing windblown on a breezy headland—her thoughts evidently in dreamland. The conception has an unaffected and very delicate charm; and it is moreover realised, though less elaborately than usual, yet with much of the master's admirable skill. His pronounced mannerism asserts itself in the scheme of colour and in the too sharp and definite outline of the figure. "Portraits" (235), by the same painter, partakes both of genre and portrait, since it groups together in a richly furnished interior, with at least a semblance of subject, what is evidently a series of studies depicting members of one and the same family. Wrestling with difficulties obviously very great, Mr. Orchardson has shown skill in the arrangement of his picture, but he fails to impart to it his usual charm. His rusty colour-scheme, with its too great predominance of mustard colour, russet-brown, and kindred hues, is more pronounced than ever, while the heads of his subjects are treated rather from the point of view of the draughtsman than that of the colourist—that is, with an over-emphasising of outline and feature.

Subjects which have something in common are treated by Mr. Pettie and Mr. Edwin Abbey—the latter sending his first work in oils at Burlington House. The Scotch artist contributes "The World went very well then" (302)—a rustic idyll of to-day, showing two gaily-dressed village beauties demurely, but by no means without self-consciousness, tripping along the high road, while after them trudges an equally smart village youth armed with a posy: for whom this new Paris destines his offering does not clearly appear. The American painter in his "May-Day Morning" (109) depicts in the earliest light of sunrise a couple of Puritan lovers setting forth to join the festivities of the day. The scene is conceived with that quaint old-world charm which makes of Mr. Abbey the Austin Dobson of painting; but it is imperfectly realised. The atmosphere effect of the rising sun is but timidly indicated, while the two heads, painted in greyish half-shadow and relieved, too, on a ground of grey shadow, detach themselves insufficiently.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer's "Our Village" (143) is a large canvas which might be classed either as a landscape or as a piece of rustic genre. Under either aspect it is, however, far from convincing; and it is wanting, too, in cohesion from a technical point of view. The landscape is treated somewhat in scenic fashion, yet without the decorative brilliancy and balance of parts which such a standpoint calls for; while the groups of villagers are too palpably and consciously posing, and fail to suggest that they form an integral and inevitable part of the whole. It is curious to note in these figures that Mr. Herkomer has not yet outgrown the influence of the late Frederick Walker, which so strongly coloured all his earlier efforts. This influence is, however, far more openly shown in Mr. Walter Urwick's "A Worcestershire Hop-Garden" (805), in which are skillfully served up a whole series of Walker's favourite motives. The execution of this curious—and, in its way, interesting—work is clever, though

it suffers from a bluish-grey tone which is by no means the refreshing hue of modern French art.

One of the shining lights of the young Newlyn school—Mr. Frank Bramley—is this year altogether absent; but another—Mr. Stanhope Forbes—has never done so well as in "By Order of the Court" (1146). Here, making the best use of his solid foreign technique, he does not, as on some former occasions, give his personages a foreign aspect, but reveals a deep and sincere study of true English types. The scene is a homely auction held in the dwelling of some unfortunate rustic or townsman who has come off second best in the battle with the world. A crowd, evidently including many friends and acquaintances, fills the room, and hangs upon the lips of the auctioneer as he incites its members to bid for the miserable yet evidently much treasured goods of the bankrupt. Great power of observation and real pathos of a restrained order are shown in the subtly varied types of which the humble assembly is composed. On most of these is stamped a business-like eagerness, tempered, nevertheless, by a shadow of genuine pity and regret. Mr. Forbes has, however, adopted an unnecessarily sombre grey tone, seeing that—as is shown by a charming peep of sunlight through the low window—the time is bright day. Moreover, even this grey tone might have been used as Mr. Forbes's favourite models use it—with more powerful and decorative effect.

Akin in tone and method of execution to Mr. Stanhope Forbes's work—or, it may be, derived like his from French models—is Mr. Chevallier Taylor's "The Last Blessing" (758), showing unobtrusively, and yet not without a vein of sentimentality, the deathbed of a young peasant, to whom a priest administers extreme unction, while his sorrowing parents kneel at the foot of the bed. A mixture of genre and landscape is again Mr. Robert Macbeth's "The Cast Shoe" (19)—a rustic scene framed in a sunny landscape, which—for reasons which we must own escape us—has been purchased "by the President and Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Ohantry Bequest." With the best will in the world, it is difficult to single out anything in this canvas for hearty praise, unless it be the pellucid though hard effect of the sunlit atmosphere.

Mr. Alma Tadema's "The Frigidarium" (324) has not the brilliancy or the daring of colour which marks the examples shown by him at the New Gallery. It is, as usual, a fine and solid piece of work, difficult, however, like all the Dutch master's productions, to describe. Most noticeable in it is the voluptuous languor expressed in the face and the whole figure of a fair Roman dame who appears standing passively in the foreground, as a lightly-clad female attendant wraps her after the bath in a splendidly embroidered blue bathing-robe.

The Neo-Venetian school—or, to speak more accurately, the school which busies itself with the humanity and the outward aspects of modern Venice—is still pretty fully represented, although it is rapidly losing the prestige and the factitious importance which Herr Van Haanen and a number of skilful if not very convinced practitioners of his school have lent it. Works of this class, however high their picturesqueness and their technical charm, can but rarely, when produced, as these mainly are, by foreigners, contain the elements of a serious and enduring school. The true pathos, the sympathetic power of observation, without which realism—whether amiably tempered, as in the present instance, or resolutely documentary—is an empty thing, can hardly in these works (destined to charm an alien public) be present in sufficient measure. Mr. Luke Fildes is careful and thorough, after his wont, but not

moving, in "A Daughter of the Ghetto" (20), while Mr. Henry Woods will no doubt satisfy his numerous admirers with "In the Shade of the Scuola San Rocco" (51) and "La Promessa Sposa" (278). The comparatively large canvas, "Scandal" (1062) by M. Eugene de Blaas, is a mere skilful dishing up once more of materials already too often used. The "Drifting with the Tide: Venice" (1051) of Mr. Ralph Curtis—an American artist better known to Paris than to London—is his best performance up to the present time. He cannot be classed with the group just discussed, but is rather in technique a French *luminariste* dealing, however, mainly with Italian subjects. The present work is a gondola scene of a pleasant and reposeful harmony of tone, in which the peculiar dark blue, relieved with yellow, of the hangings makes a piquant and original combination with the grey-green of the Venetian waters, and with the white figure in half-shadow of a lady in modern summer costume. Certainly, as regards general strength and harmony of *ensemble* and unlaboured dexterity of execution, though not perhaps in matters of deeper import, the Americans have shown themselves apter in assimilating the better qualities of the modern French school than ourselves.

The irrepressible M. Van Beers again comes to the front, with two small works which have attracted perhaps more than their fair share of attention. "A Smile" (886) is a little study of a lady in a costume approaching that of the *Directoire merveilleuse*, which has been much admired since it transpired that on the opening day of the exhibition it was bought for a large sum. It is, however, a Van Beers of the usual quality—dexterous but empty, and showing an inartistic contrast between the porcelain-like execution of the face and the peculiar *chic* which marks the rendering of the rest. Far better in every respect, and really strong in characterisation, is the "Henri Rochefort" (879), a portrait of the noted Parisian journalist.

Mr. James Sant in his "Oliver Twist—he walks to London, chap. viii." (507) makes a curious new departure—depicting in the grey hues peculiar to modern French landscape his little Oliver trudging across a common, overhung and half-hidden by mists, which reveal more or less obscurely a flock of sheep through which the hero is passing. Though the execution is thin, and the conception reveals sentimentality rather than a true pathos, we may admire the courage displayed by a veteran in thus striking out a new path.

Mr. J. R. Reid appears to have given up the flaming harmonies in which during the last three or four years he has striven—and striven in vain—to acclimatise himself; for he now returns to the more sober tonality of the works which made his reputation. In the rendering of the freshness and sparkle of *plein air* effects Mr. Reid may be said to show an advance on earlier efforts, but in all other respects—in truth of observation and sympathy of interpretation, as in general concentration of purpose—he discloses a marked falling off. His most important contribution is an undigested piece of realism called "The Young Squire" (804), showing an uninteresting specimen of the British landed gentry standing in a turnip field, in the act of taking aim at invisible birds, while admiring groups of rustics and beaters look on.

Mr. William Logsdail abjures the seductions of Venice and the more sober attractions of Antwerp in order to depict, as he did once before with effect, the unattractive and unpictorial realism of modern London. "His Ninth of November" (1028) represents with much power and breadth, but with a kind of stolid precision which declines to make any sacrifices, the seething crowd of a Lord Mayor's Day,

with the garish splendours, state coach, and its accompanying footmen. This, standing opposite the Mansion House, forms the central motive of the picture—if picture we must call it—and is undeniably drawn and painted with remarkable skill. No subject is too realistic, too repellent in its lack of obvious pictorial qualities, to be painted, provided it furnish elements which are typical of some phase of modern life, or of humanity in general. But a deliberate rendering of what is not only hideous in outward aspect, but accidental and in no way deeply or strikingly significant, appears to us a signal overstepping of the true boundaries of art.

What is to be said of Lady Butler's aggressive piece of controversy in paint, styled "Evicted" (993)? It shows, with a theatrical emphasis closely bordering on the ludicrous, a sturdy Irish peasant-wife appealing to the heavens, as she stands in front of a cottage very completely unroofed and disembowelled by the evicting party, which is seen in the distance, slowly retiring through a beautiful narrow pass in the hills. We could have forgiven the too evident political bias of the work—much as such a display is out of place in a work of art pure and simple—if only the picture had been better.

CLAUDE PHILLIPS.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. ALFRED GILBERT has been commissioned to execute the Joule memorial at Manchester.

MR. TALFOURD ELY is preparing for Messrs. Grevel & Co. a short Manual of Archaeology, which will be ready in the autumn.

THE exhibitions to open next week include: (1) a collection of water-colours by Mr. Nelson Dawson, at the Royal Arcade Gallery in Old Bond Street, where Mr. W. J. Stacey will also have on view a number of Dutch and other modern oil-paintings; (2) two "society" pictures—"The Lobby of the House, 1884," by Mr. F. W. Lawson; and "A Saturday Evening at the Savage Club," by Mr. W. H. Bartlett—at Messrs. Dowdeswell's in New Bond Street; and (3) two bronze statuettes—"The Sluggard," by Sir F. Leighton, and "Peace," by Mr. E. Onslow Ford—with other sculpture, at Mr. Arthur S. Collie's, also in Old Bond Street.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead will be held in the Lambeth parish schoolroom, on Saturday next, May 31, at 8 p.m., when the retiring president, Mr. G. W. Granville Leveson-Gower, will deliver an address. Subsequently, the rector of Lambeth, the Hon. F. G. Pelham, will read a paper on "The Monuments in the Church"; and at 4.30 p.m. a visit will be paid to Lambeth Palace.

ON Thursday next, May 29, Messrs. Sotheby will sell a valuable collection of English and colonial coins from two or three different properties.

MESSRS. CASSELL & COMPANY'S eighth annual exhibition of drawings in black and white will be opened on June 5 at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. The exhibition will include original drawings by the following, among many other artists:—W. F. Yeames, J. E. Hodgson, J. MacWhirter, E. Blair Leighton, Alice Havers, Emile Bayard, Mary L. Gow, Jane Dealey, M. I. Dicksee, W. Hatherell, A. Hopkins, J. Fulleylove, E. T. Compton, W. and H. M. Paget, the late J. O'Connor, W. C. Symons, and A. Stocks.

MR. FELIX JOSEPH has made yet another donation, representing English art in the early part of the present century, to the Castle

Museum at Nottingham. This is a collection of about 500 drawings and designs by Thomas Stothard, arranged in sixty large frames, including several of the original sketches for the Wellington shield at Apsley House.

WE have now received Mr. Henry Blackburn's Illustrated Catalogues to the Grosvenor and to the New Gallery (Chatto & Windus); and also Part II. of *Royal Academy Pictures, 1890* (Cassell).

MR. WILLIAM STRANG'S etchings, noticed in the ACADEMY of last week, are to be seen at Dunthorne's Gallery, in Vigo Street.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS, ETC.

OF pianists and pianoforte recitals there is no lack this season. Herr Stavenhagen gave a recital last Friday week at St. James's Hall; but as he has often shown proofs of his skill and artistic taste a few words will suffice. His performance of Liszt's Sonata in B minor was brilliant, but his reading of Beethoven's Sonata in A flat (op. 110), though good, was not the best we have heard from him. The Haydn Variations in F minor were played with much charm and delicacy. The programme also included pieces by Chopin and Liszt.

Mme. Madeline Schiller gave an orchestral concert at Princes' Hall on Saturday evening last. It is more than ten years since this lady has played in London; she comes now to us from Australia. Of Chopin's Concerto in E minor she gave an affected reading; but her neat style of playing, and her delicacy of touch, may be commended. Her performance of Mendelssohn's lively *Charakterstück* (op. 7, no. 4) gave much satisfaction. In Liszt's Phantasy on Hungarian melodies she was also successful. The orchestra, under Mr. Henschel's guidance, played Gade's "Ossian" Overture, and a Torchlight Dance by I. Brüll. Mrs. Henschel sang a Max Bruck song, and, with her husband, two of his effective vocal duets.

Herr Richter gave his second concert on Monday. The programme included a Triple Concerto in A minor for flute, violin, pianoforte, and orchestra, by Bach. The first and last movements are based on a Prelude and Fugue in the same key, and the middle one is an extended version of the slow movement of an Organ Sonata in D minor. The solo performers were Mr. Vivian, Mr. Schiever, and Mme. Hopekirk, and the work was well played. Mr. Henschel sang excerpts from the "Götterdämmerung" and "Die Meistersinger." The concert ended with Schumann's Symphony in C (op. 61). The hall was crowded.

M. Paderewski gave his second recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. We may at once say that the pianist made a far more satisfactory impression than at his first recital. In the Schubert *Menuet* in B minor there were traces of affectation; and in Liszt's transcription of the March from Schubert's *Divertissement à la Hongroise* for four hands, the noise was somewhat unpleasant. But in Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata in D (op. 28), and Chopin's Ballade in F minor and Nocturne in C minor, he displayed all the qualities of a great artist. The technique was finished, the tone pure and full and (with one exception in the Bach Fugue) never hard; and the readings were of marked interest. The interpretation of the Chopin pieces was poetical in a high degree, and the performance of the Nocturne reminded one strongly of Rubinstein. M. Paderewski was not in good form last week, and had we heard him only that once we should scarcely have believed

anyone who had written as we now write about him.

Mme. Carreño gave her second pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon. We can only notice her performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques." The technique was superb. The *tempi* of some of the variations was hurried, but the important Finale was interpreted with marked feeling and without a trace of exaggeration.

Mr. Augustus Harris commenced his season of Italian opera at Covent Garden on Monday evening, May 19, with Gounod's "Faust." Mme. Nuovina, the new Marguerite, was evidently nervous; and one could tell this even by her manner in crossing the stage in the second act. The middle notes of her voice are of pleasing quality. The high ones were taken with too much effort, and the tone was not pleasant; she may, however, not be accustomed to sing in so large a building. M. Jean de Reske, as Faust, satisfied all demands. He was, indeed, admirable both in voice and appearance, and was decidedly the "star" of the evening. M. E. de Reske, being unable to sing, was replaced at the last moment by Mr. O. Darvall. His singing was better than his acting; but, under the circumstances, it is not quite fair to criticise. Mme. Scalchi achieved her usual success in the part of Siebel, and Sig. D'Andrade was a good Valentino. The chorus and the orchestra, under the conductorship of Sig. Bevignani, discharged their duties in an excellent manner.

"Carmen" was given on the following evening. Mlle. Zélie de Lussan, in the title-*rôle* was most sympathetic and pleasing. Mlle. Colombati, a new Michaela, was fairly satisfactory. Sig. Valero, a new José, made a successful *début*.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE Rev. S. Baring-Gould will, on Saturday next, May 31, begin a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution, on "The Ballad Music of the West of England," with musical illustrations. He will maintain that the traditional airs of the West of England ballads are different from those elsewhere known, some being akin to the Welsh and others of native origin. He will also classify ballads, dealing particularly with the garlands and the broad-sides.

ON Tuesday afternoon there was a private view of the loan collection of musical instruments in the music gallery of the Royal Military Exhibition. The object is to show the gradual development of military music from the earliest times. The collection has, therefore, been arranged in chronological order. It is one of great interest. Many instruments have been lent by the Conservatoire de Musique of Brussels. Among the reed instruments is a facsimile of a Roman or Greek *tibia* found at Pompeii in 1876. A Highland bagpipe, with Celtic ornamentation of the fifteenth century, a chalumeau (the precursor of the clarinet) from Nuremberg, some old "serpents," drums, and tabours attract special attention. One of the greatest curiosities of the collection is, perhaps, the wooden contra-bassoon made for Handel, and played at the Marylebone-gardens by J. F. Lampe in 1739. From an announcement made in the *London Daily Post* of August 6, 1739, we learn that two "grand or double bassoons" were made by Stanesby for the composer. The instrument at the collection is one of these two, and it was discovered in Ireland some fifteen years ago. The other has not been traced.

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